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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 1

Section 1

October 1, 1935

## INDUSTRIAL CODES PLAN

A detailed plan of procedure to assist industry in taking advantage of voluntary codes under the skeletonized National Recovery Act, and which was approved by President Roosevelt prior to his departure last week, was made public at the White House yesterday. The President requested the Federal Trade Commission to negotiate trade practice agreements, without labor provisions, but he pointed out that the agreements could not be exempted from anti-trust laws, as in the case of the old NRA codes. All labor provisions of the proposed voluntary codes will be examined by the NRA. (New York Times.)

## GERMAN FOOD SCARCITY

A Berlin report by the Associated Press says Germany's scarcity of fats, meats and fruits threatened last night to become serious. Householders scurried from one butter store to another trying in vain to buy quarter pounds of any kind of fat, and officials were just as busy trying to allay fears, to insure future supplies and to protect their carefully built up self-sufficiency system of buying only the absolute minimum from abroad. Policemen patrolled meat and dairy stores to prevent the "smuggling" of foodstuffs and to enforce strict rationing of increasingly scarce supplies. Deliveries were watched carefully lest stores attempt to send butter and lard to customers after the regular trading house.

## F.D.I.C. PAYOFF

The Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation yesterday prepared to make its twenty-first and largest payoff in its brief history. The money will go to depositors of the Commercial National Bank, of Bradford, Pa., which did not open yesterday. Leo T. Crowley, FDIC chairman, estimated that of the \$4,500,000 to \$5,000,000 on deposit in the bank approximately 95 percent was insured. Heretofore, he said, \$1,000,000 has been the greatest liability. Payments to depositors will start in about ten days, Crowley said. (A.P.)

## LUMBER ORDERS UP

The National Lumber Manufacturers Association reported yesterday that lumber orders booked in the week ended on September 21 were 6 percent above the preceding week and the heaviest since April. Shipments were slightly above those of the previous weeks, the report said, but 5 percent below production, while new business was 6 percent under output. (A.P.)

Micro- Photography      Jake Zeitlin and Charles S. Dunning, authors of "The Camera Finds New Uses" in Review of Reviews (October) say that "there are indications that virtually all reference libraries will consist of material photographed in miniature. Cheap film reproductive processes make the rarest manuscripts available to all institutions and greatly increase their resources with no enlargement of storage space. Two methods are used. One method, developed principally by various lens and camera companies, records a volume page by page, in reduced size, on a motion-picture film. When the 'book' is read this film is projected, enlarged, onto a light-absorbing opaque plate. The other method, developed by Dr. L. Bendikson of the Huntington Library at San Marino, California, prints 40 to 50 reduced page-photographs (from similar films) on a 5 by 8 filing card. In reading, one uses a low-powered binocular microscope, with eye pieces tilted at a comfortable reading angle, that magnifies to usual size. The first apparent advantage, to libraries, of micro-photography is a vast saving in storage space occupied by seldom-used material. Using Dr. Bendrikson's card method, developed during the last three years, more than 4,000 volumes of 300 pages each could be stored in the usual four-unit filing cabinet. Storage of film would occupy even less space..."

Sheep Dipping      A sheep dipping act of Victoria, Australia, provides that sheep and lambs must be dipped immediately after shearing and direct from the shearing board. If it is not convenient to dip direct from the board the sheep must be kept in a securely fenced paddock, and dipped within 60 days of shearing. Within 30 days of dipping a return must be furnished to the chief inspector of stock. It is an offence for persons to travel sheep infested with tick or lice on public highways or roads, or to expose them in saleyards. (Pastoral Review, Melbourne, for August 16.)

Flood Control in China      O. J. Todd, an American engineer in charge of drought and flood control along the Yellow and Yangtze Rivers in China, writes in the Survey Graphic (October) on "China's Floods and the Future". "...No one disputes the statement that river control is of vital importance to China. But what kind of river control? The old type is not good enough. If it had been, we would not be facing catastrophes today along both the Yangtze and the Yellow Rivers. Where river control has been well done, as in 1925, under the auspices of our China International Famine Relief Commission at Temple Hill on the Yangtze, 300 miles above Hankow, the results have been lasting and salutary. Here \$50,000 paid for a great stone-protected dike that reclaimed three townships of good farming land that had been ravaged by the Yangtze for seven years. That first year crops valued at \$1,000,000 were harvested on these reclaimed lands, a return on costs of river control work of 20 to 1 the first year. Many similar examples can be given. After the floods of 1924 near Paotingfu, Hopei, we built dikes at a cost of \$50,000, that put back into cultivation lands that also yielded in a single year twenty times the cost of the dike work. It takes leadership and organization and application to achieve such results. Farmers whose lands are flooded will work to protect their property from future floods!..."



Mail Orders            Gen. R. E. Wood, president, Sears Roebuck & Company, in  
and Farm            a letter to E. A. O'Neal, president of the Farm Bureau Fed-  
Incomes            eration, estimated that catalogue sales of his company would  
                     reach \$160,000,000 in 1935. In 1929 sales were \$250,000,000  
and they reached a low point of \$105,000,000 in 1932, General Wood said.  
General Wood declared that purchases from manufacturers by Sears Roebuck  
have increased approximately 50 percent from the low point in 1932. These  
increases he attributed to increased farm purchasing power. (Wall Street  
Journal.)

Agricultural            The Report of the Departmental Committee on the Reas-  
Education            sessment of Annual Grants to Institutions Providing Higher  
in England            Agricultural (excluding veterinary) Education in England and  
                     Wales, 1934, lays great stress on the importance of educa-  
tion and research for the development of agriculture, quoting many specific  
instances where the results of research have materially altered the methods  
of agricultural practice. The importance of the agricultural colleges lies  
in the fact that experience shows that the farmers who are the first to  
introduce improved methods on their own farms, and, indirectly, to their  
neighbors, are those who have received training at a college or farm in-  
stitute. Any attempt to reorganize the agricultural industry in Great  
Britain must, therefore, ensure that the agricultural colleges are on such  
a footing that they can perform their functions with efficiency. (Nature, 9/14.)

Washing            Factory shipments of household machines in August reached  
Machines            the highest level for any month on record, bringing the total  
                     for the first eight months this year well above that for the  
like 1934 period, the industry's record year from a volume standpoint.  
Prospects for the remaining months of the year are bright and there is  
little question now that for the full year 1935 shipments will run ahead of  
1934. (Press.)

Improved            "...Up until recently the battery radio set was bulky  
Farm Radios            and expensive to operate, but because of better rural recep-  
                     tion, radio engineers throughout the country have concen-  
trated on the perfection of the air cell battery so that operation costs  
might be lowered and the set reduced in size," says the Southern Planter  
(September). "There are already appearing on the market, the air cell bat-  
teries in an improved form without the excess bulk and has resulted in a  
one-third saving in cost of production. This new farm radio battery is so  
constructed that there is practically no danger in faulty wiring which, in  
the past, has burned out many battery sets. The new battery can be adapted  
to use on all types of battery radio sets and is not limited only to air  
cell sets. Radio in rural areas is unique in the field of wireless re-  
ception in that it actually begins where city radio leaves off. The chief  
effect of the electric set maker has been to attain clear reception. Rural  
radio has that at the outset. The new air cell battery and its improved  
accessories now seem in a fair way to advance the fortunes of the farm lis-  
tencer over the air well beyond anything yet achieved."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

September 30--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.00-13.25; cows good 5.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.25-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.35; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.90-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.40-9.20; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 131-133; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 128-130; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 90 3/8-97 3/8; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 114-117; Chi. 121 $\frac{1}{4}$ -123 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 118 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 106 $\frac{1}{2}$ -107; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 3/8-50 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 79 $\frac{1}{2}$ -82 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 85; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 80-83; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 82-85; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -28; K.C. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 30-31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-75; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 60-66; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-178.

Maine sacked Cobbler potatoes brought \$1.10 per 100 pounds in Pittsburgh, while Green Mountains sold at 90¢ in Boston, with f.o.b. sales bringing 45¢-50¢ at Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers sold at 75¢-\$1.10 in the East. Wisconsin stock 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.75 carlot basis in Chicago; 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-85¢ in consuming centers. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$16-\$20 bulk per ton in New York City; \$6 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$18-\$22 in St. Louis; \$5-\$6 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1-\$2.15 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 75¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Wealthys 70¢-\$1 and Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-75¢.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 1 point from the previous close to 10.40 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.41¢. October futures contracts on the New York cotton exchange advanced 2 points to 10.48 cents per pound; and on the New Orleans cotton exchange advanced 2 points to 10.44 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 25 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-33 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 28-28 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 26-27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 2

Section 2

October 2, 1935

## TOBACCO MARKETS

Heavy sales marked the opening of the Old Belt tobacco markets in North Carolina yesterday, says a Winston-Salem report by the Associated Press. Prices for early sales averaged approximately \$21 a hundred. The "break" there was nearly 2,000,000 pounds, a record for opening day. Warehousemen expected more than 1,250,000 pounds to be sold, compared with sales of 750,000 pounds on opening day last year. The first rows sold brought \$22 a hundredweight average.

## RAILROAD FARES

Taking sharp exception to the views of four other large eastern railroads, the Baltimore & Ohio Railroad yesterday asked the Interstate Commerce Commission for a general reduction in rail passenger fares and Pullman surcharges. The Interstate Commerce Commission tomorrow will hear arguments on the proposed fare reduction, which already has the endorsement of Irving L. Koch, a commission examiner. (Washington Post.)

## GERMAN FOOD SHORTAGE

A Berlin wireless to the New York Times says long lines of women standing in the markets yesterday morning waiting for an opportunity to buy a quarter of a pound of butter bore witness to the continued acuteness of the Berlin butter shortage. The larger dairy products stores in the city did not have butter for sale all day, although a few stalls in the markets and certain smaller stores were able to supply a little to regular customers. In some sections there was even a shortage of margarine.

## FOOD CONSUMPTION

A Canberra wireless to the New York Times says that as Stanley Bruce, Australian delegate at Geneva, raised the question of increased consumption of nutritious food among the poorer classes as a solution of the world agricultural depression, Prime Minister Joseph A. Lyons released a memorandum that he had recently sent to the Pope urging the Vatican to endorse his proposals along this line. These include a free nutritious luncheon for every state school child.

## EDUCATION FOR CCC

Expansion of educational activities to provide for 500,000 young men and boys in CCC camps, an increase of 150,000 over last winter's activities, was announced yesterday by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation works, as reported to him by Howard W. Oxley, director of camp education. Final arrangements have been completed for the winter period beginning yesterday and continuing to April 1. (Press.)

Farms Help  
Business

"Mail order houses, farm equipment manufacturers and others who deal directly with the farmers are feeling the effects of an upward trend of agricultural income, according to the head of an important catalogue house," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (September 30). "The cash income for the current season is estimated at a figure somewhat larger than that of the past year, and while long range predictions are not safe, it does seem that the market for farm products in the coming season favors an uplift in cash income... The net income available for personal expenditures in 1935 should be more than that of 1934. Those expenditures when made mean much for the industries which sell the goods the farmers consume. The peak of that consumption has not been reached and probably was not in the half dozen years before 1930, when the average net was \$5,600,000,000."

Falcons  
Protect  
Orchards

"Possibility of falcons being used on a large scale to protect cherry orchards from starlings and other fruit-destroying birds was seen at Parkhill, Ontario, following the formation of a falcon club," reports Country Life in British Columbia (October). "The members, who have trained hawks to watch over their orchards, reported their fields have not been molested since the appearance of the falcons... The appearance of the fierce birds in a cherry orchard is enough to drive the offending starlings and sparrows from the vicinity. The falconers have succeeded in training the hawks to attack only when attacked themselves. The falcons were captured by farm boys who turned them over to the club. Four or five hawks are said to be sufficient to protect a large orchard."

Civil Service  
Examinations

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: unassembled--chief of rate group, Federal Communications Commission, \$3,500, applications close October 21; telegraph operator, \$1,800, applications close October 14; assembled--under card-punch operator, \$1,260, alphabetic duplicating punch operator, \$1,440, junior tabulating machine operator, \$1,440, junior blueprint operator, \$1,440, under blueprint operator, \$1,260, junior photostat operator, \$1,440; under photostat operator, \$1,260, junior photostat and blueprint operator, \$1,440, applications close October 14.

Highway  
Sidewalks

The pedestrian of the rural road has at last met a generous response to his often-urged demand for a footway that will give him safety from automobile travel. In Massachusetts the last legislature gave the department of public works an appropriation of four million dollars for sidewalks on state roads. To this sum the Federal works relief authorities are being asked to contribute an equal amount. With less than 2,000 miles of state highways this sum will give the state highway engineers upwards of \$4,000 a mile and it is anticipated that practically every mile of state highway can be provided with a sidewalk... This is as radical a development as state roadbuilding practice has recorded in a long while... Massachusetts, with a main highway system beaded with settlements, offers a most favorable opportunity for success and its experience will be watched with interest. (Engineering News-Record, September 26.)



Truth in Fabrics                "In its publication, Associated Wool Industries takes up the cudgel for truth-in-fabrics," says the National Wool Grower (September). "They maintain that while 'imitation is the sincerest form of flattery,' consumers should not be allowed to assume that a fabric is wool unless it actually is and that synthetic fibers and natural fibers other than wool should stand on their own merits and not be described in advertising material as 'wooly,' 'wool like,' 'wool texture,' and so on. Associated Wool Industries also urges its members to capitalize the superiority of wool by 'marking piece goods tickets to indicate the fibers used in the fabric'. The use of the standards adopted by the National Association of Wool Manufacturers last February is suggested..."

Registered                Setting a four-year high mark for total of registrations  
Jerseys                and transfers of purebred Jerseys recorded from January to  
                         June inclusive, the American Jersey Cattle Club recorded  
24,802 registrations of purebred Jerseys and 11,585 transfers of ownership of Jerseys for the first six months of 1935. The registration is an increase of 33 percent over that during the first six months of 1934 and the transfers are an increase of 40 percent over the same period, according to Lewis W. Morley, executive secretary of the club, which is the oldest national dairy breed association. (Pacific Dairy Review, September.)

Plant                      Clifford Knight, author of "The First Plant Hormone"  
Hormone                in Country Gentleman (October) says that this is "the first  
                         plant hormone to be obtained in a pure chemical form, the first to be studied intensively and its several factors affecting growth minutely studied. A white crystalline powder, it is enormously powerful in its effect. An ounce of it would be enough to stimulate vegetable growth sufficient to circle the world at the equator; in the laboratory men have been able to measure its effects down to the incredibly small quantity of one ten-millionth of a milligram." Summarizing the experiments of Dr. F. W. Went, he says that "Dr. Went discovered that there is a special root-producing substance, or hormone, which is heat resisting, is the same in all plants, is extractable from leaves and germinating barley, and has the effect of starting the development of new roots. He found that this growth substance is formed in leaves and sprouting buds and occurs in considerable quantities in the branches; it passes downward through the phloem and will within a week in a branch if no new substance is in the meantime formed in it. However, it does not disappear from cut branches nor from the basal part of cuttings, but instead collects at the base. The growth substance, Dr. Went says, has been isolated in three different crystalline substances. They have been named auxin a, auxin b and hetero-auxin...Work with auxin is now being done at Utrecht and Copenhagen in Europe, at California Technology in California and recently Harvard has taken it up. Since the chemistry has been worked out and it has been found that auxin can be cheaply and easily prepared, the experimental work now goes on more rapidly. One of the striking things about auxin is the fact that it moves only downward from the top of the plant toward the root. In producing roots upon cuttings with the aid of auxin, the substance, mixed in agar, is applied to the top of the cutting and not to the base. Applied at the base of the cutting there is no result..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 1 -- Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.15; Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-8.95; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 134-136; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 131-133; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $93\frac{3}{4}$ - $100\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 103-120; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $115\frac{1}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi.  $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $125\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $119\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wn. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $50\frac{1}{2}$ - $51\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $79\frac{1}{2}$ - $80\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 84- $84\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $80\frac{1}{2}$ -82; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 80-82; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28  $1/8$ -28  $3/8$ ; K.C. 30; Chi.  $29\frac{1}{2}$ -31; St. Louis 30- $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 72-74; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 59-65; No. 2, Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176-179.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 90¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in the East; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 75¢-\$1.10 in a few cities. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.60-\$1.75 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Domestic Round type cabbage \$10-\$14 bulk per ton in terminal markets; \$5.50-\$6 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$15-\$17 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 90¢-\$1 per bushel hamper in Chicago. New York Yellow onions brought 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 75¢-80¢ in consuming centers; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum Rhode Island Greening apples 60¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York; 70¢-80¢ f.o.b. Rochester. New York McIntosh 75¢-\$1 in New York.

Average price of Middling  $7/8$  inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 24 points from the previous close to 10.64 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.40 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 21 points to 10.69 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 22 points to 10.66 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $26\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 26 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29- $33\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 28 cents; Firsts, 26-27 cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 3

Section 1

October 3, 1935

**SHIPPERS' MEETING** Lavish in their predictions of improved railroad business, shipping authorities assembled at Rochester yesterday for the annual meeting of the Atlantic States Shippers Advisory Board. The opening session of the two-day meeting, closed to the public and dealing entirely with voluminous committee reports, attracted more than 500 shippers. Warren C. Kendall, chairman of the car service division of the American Association of Railroads, believes railroads will show continued improvement in the final quarter of this year. (New York Times.)

**COMMODITIES** Dun's index number of wholesale commodity prices rose to  
**ELECTRICITY** \$177.514 on October 1, a figure not exceeded since May 1930.  
**AND WOOL** The advance over the September 1 position was 3.90 percent and 4.4 percent ahead of the same position at that time a year ago. (A.P.) Electric power production in the United States for last week, as reported yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute, was within 0.14 percent of the highest output on record. Production was 1,857,470,000 kilowatt hours, compared with the record high of 1,860,021,000 reached December 21, 1929. (A.P.) Consumption <sup>of wool</sup> in the United States for the first eight months of the year approximated 448,600,000 pounds, according to the International Statistical Bureau. This is the largest consumption for a similar period since 1918. (A.P.)

**DANISH BUTTER DUTY** A retaliatory duty of 4 cents a pound on butter imported from Denmark was imposed yesterday by the Treasury Department because of the payment by the Danish Government of an export bounty of that amount. The duty, which will become effective within 30 days, was imposed under Section 303 of the Tariff Act of 1930 permitting the levying of countervailing duties on imports which receive a bounty from the country of their origin. (Press.)

**UTILITY MERGERS** The Federal Power Commission announced yesterday the filing of two applications for consolidations, or mergers, of electrical utility companies. One application was that of subsidiaries of the American Waterworks and Electric Corporation and the other was by the Florida Power Corporation and two of its subsidiaries. Associated Gas and Electric is involved in the Florida proposal. The applications are made under the provisions of the Public Utility Act of 1935. (Press.)



Cotton Quality "World spinners of American cotton should be highly elated over the excellent quality of this year's crop, for it is unquestionably one of the best from the standpoint of staple produced in several years," says the Cotton Digest editorially (September 28). "Elsewhere in this issue will be found a tabulation showing percentage of distribution of grade and staple of cotton classed to the middle of September. This report, compiled by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics, indicates that nearly 39 percent of all cotton classed graded extra white and white, strict middling and above...New crop shipments now reaching Europe and the Orient should meet with genuine satisfaction among importers and spinners; and the high quality of the American crop this season should greatly strengthen its competitive position with other growths that lack the uniformity of our cotton."

Rural Electrical Inspection "If electrical inspection is necessary in cities, it should be even more necessary in rural and suburban communities where the work is seldom done by a competent electrician and there are practically no facilities for fire fighting in putting fires out," says the Journal of American Insurance (September). "Michigan is one of the leading states in farm electrification, having over 42,000 farm properties connected to high line service or about 25 percent of the total farms in the state. As the larger part of the insurance on farm properties in Michigan is carried in farmers' mutual fire insurance companies, these companies have made efforts to combat the electrical fire hazard...At the instigation of these farm companies the 1935 legislature passed a state-wide bill for electrical inspection..."

Iowa Cream Grading Law Since the Iowa cream grading law went into effect July 1, dairy and food inspectors of the Iowa Department of Agriculture, with the cooperation of several Federal inspectors, have condemned more than 40,000 pounds of cream as being unfit for human consumption. Under the new law, any cream found to contain dirt, oil or other foreign matter which renders it unfit for human consumption, or which is stale, cheesy, rancid, putrid, decomposed, or actively foaming, is colored in such a way that it cannot be resold for human use. Enforcement officers report that the grading law is working out successfully and that the industry is cooperating splendidly in carrying out its provisions. (National Butter and Cheese Journal, September 25.)

Coolidge Dam Erosion Reports from the irrigation project under the Coolidge Dam in Arizona indicate that the reservoir behind the dam may be filled with silt carried by the Gila River from the plains in its watershed. "The river is washing away almost 1,000 acres of farm land a year," Chief Engineer F. H. Knapp is reported as saying. "So great is the erosion that some of the smaller reservoirs are being filled in a single year with as much dirt as could be excavated from a canal 50 feet wide, 6 feet deep and 220 miles long," another engineer said. Left to itself, the huge Coolidge reservoir would be ruined, with the result that 10,000 would be left homeless and six homes would become deserted. (New York Times.)

Pyrethrum  
Research

J. Sidney Cates, author of "Something New in Insecticides" in Country Gentleman (October) says that seven years ago leaders in the Crop Protective Institute of the National Research Council, with the help of one of the great oil companies, established a fellowship for studying pyrethrum growing in America. The work has been carried on with headquarters at Belleville, Pennsylvania, under the direction of R. E. Culbertson. One important finding, says Mr. Cates, has been brought out by this research fellowship. "Heretofore only the flowers of the pyrethrum plant have been found to carry the chemical compound given credit for its lethal effect on bugs. These flowers are either used as a finely ground powder or are extracted with some solvent like kerosene oil. Chemists have failed to find the active principle in the flower stems of the plant. Studies by Culbertson, however, seem to show clearly that extracts of the stems themselves also have strong insecticidal value. This discovery has not only a practical value but it indicates that something is wrong with our old theory on the subject. Apparently the pyrethrum plant carries other things deadly to bugs, besides the specific compounds usually given the credit. It is a lead on which further research may well be directed."

"Farm  
Research"

Farm Research, a quarterly published by the New York (Geneva) Experiment Station, reports that it "has just completed its first year. From the outset the response on the part of farm readers has been most encouraging. The station scientists, too, seem to find this little magazine a welcome medium through which to present the results of their investigations in a popular way and at timely periods of the year..."

Corn Crop  
Comment

"It looks like a big corn crop in our section, (Iowa)," says George W. Godfrey, in Successful Farming. "Had we no kind of crop control it would have been one of those price-wrecking bumper crops, when you get lots of corn and little cash. This loaning of money on corn as a means of regulating the price to avoid seasonal fluctuations has possibilities. It keeps the corn stored on the farms, and allows the grower to get a share of the profits that formerly went to speculators. A corn loan cannot be expected to do everything. It is not a price guarantee. In years of too much corn it cannot be expected to maintain a price as high as in scarce years, but it can check too violent variations. It has to be something more than a bank loan if it is to be successful for it must be possible to loan at times above the then current market values. Like any good tool, it is dangerous; but in the hands of wise operators it has many possibilities for good. It has to go, however, with some form of production control to be successful. In time the right to seal corn for a government loan might be sufficient incentive to maintain production control."

## Duck Hunting

The Rotarian (October) contains two articles under the heading "Let's Save the Ducks". William T. Hornaday, director, Permanent Wild Life Protection Fund, urges in his article, "No hunting in 1936". J. N. Darling, chief, Biological Survey, says "Regulate--don't stop it".



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 2--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-12.90; cows good 5.00-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.05; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.50-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.25-9.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 136 5/8-138 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 134 5/8-136 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 97 $\frac{3}{4}$ -104 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106 $\frac{3}{4}$ -123 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 117-125; Chi. 124 $\frac{1}{2}$ -130; St. Louis 125 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 111-113 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 54 7/8-55 7/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 80 $\frac{3}{4}$ -84; St. Louis 87; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ -85 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Mixed, Chi. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -84 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 29-29 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ -33; Chi. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ -32; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 70-72; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 58-64; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 177-180.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-90¢ in Boston; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin Cobblers 75¢-77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 52¢-53¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.50-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. Eastern Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 85¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets. Michigan stock 75¢-85¢ in a few cities. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City. New York Round type \$10-\$15 in the East; \$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$18-\$20 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Racine. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples brought 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City. New York Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-85¢ in New York; 75¢ f.o.b. Western New York.

Average price of Middling 7/8" cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 41 points from the previous close to 11.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.31 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 38 points to 11.07 cents; and on the New Orleans Exchange advanced 36 points to 11.02 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 cents; 91 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were; Specials, 29-34¢; Standards, 28-28 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 4

Section 1

October 4, 1935

## AAA TAX DECISION

A Kansas City report by the Associated Press says Federal Judge Merrill E. Otis held yesterday that the Agricultural Adjustment Act became constitutional on August 24, the day Congress amended it, but he ruled that the act was invalid as to tax levies made under it prior to the amendment. His ruling was in the form of a memorandum opinion on the act and the process taxing provision, given in a case involving \$3,000,000 in taxes and 24 Missouri millers, meat packers and tobacco manufacturers fighting collection.

## U.S.-JAPAN AGREEMENT

The United States and Japan have reached a tentative "gentlemen's agreement" on a voluntary restriction of Japanese cotton textile exports to the Philippines. Formal announcement is expected next week. The announcement was made yesterday after a conference of Francis B. Sayre, Assistant Secretary of State, and delegates of cotton textile manufacturers and exporters. It was said the proposed agreement is satisfactory to American textile interests. (A.P.)

## TEXTILE COMMITTEE

Creation of a united textile industry export committee, composed of executives in all divisions, to coordinate the industry's demand for textile export relief as provided in Section 32 of the recently enacted amendments to the AAA, was announced in New York yesterday by Frank S. Bruyn, president of the Textile Export Association of the United States, who said the committee will represent every element in the industry, from cotton growers to garment manufacturers. (Press.)

## HIGHWAY CONSTRUCTION

A new record for the year has been established by highway construction contracts, which in September had the highest weekly average for 1935. September also was the second consecutive month in which road lettings were higher than the corresponding period last year. All three classes of building awards--public, industrial and commercial--were higher than in September 1934. The Engineering News-Record fixes the total volume for the 4-week month at \$114,840,000. Of this \$14,650,000 was for private projects and \$100,190,000 for public works. In the latter classification, \$36,765,000 was Federal and \$63,425,000 State and municipal. (Press.)

## GERMAN BUTTER

A Berlin cable to the New York Times says the German Government issued an appeal through the press last night to citizens of Berlin to use less butter and more butter substitutes.

Billboard                    "The Massachusetts billboard law has now become a matter  
Laws                        of national concern," says Nature Magazine (October). It  
                             involves vital fundamentals of interest to everyone in every  
state interested in preventing further desecration of the rural landscape  
by parasitic industry. It has become a national issue by virtue of the  
appeal of the billboard industry to the Supreme Court of the United States  
from the decision of the Massachusetts Supreme Court. This case must be  
defended. In Massachusetts there has been constituted, for several years,  
the Massachusetts Billboard Law Defense Committee. This body has fought  
the fight in defense of the law, its officers serving without pay..."

U.S.--Alaska                A motor highway to Alaska, bringing Washington, D.C.,  
Highway                    within 5,000 miles of Fairbanks by automobile, was brought  
                             one step nearer by a bill passed by the recent Congress,  
authorizing the President to negotiate with the Canadian Government for  
the survey, location and construction of such a highway, says the Depart-  
ment of the Interior. At present tourists visiting Alaska must go either  
by boat or by airplane from Seattle. In 1930 Congress authorized appoint-  
ment of a committee to cooperate with representatives of neighboring Canada  
in a study regarding the proposed highway. The committee concluded that the  
project was feasible from an engineering standpoint and that substantial  
benefits would accrue. It was reported that the highway probably could be  
kept open for general travel and trucking purposes throughout the year but  
would be attractive to tourists only about seven months of the year, from  
April to October.

Aeroplane                Maj. G.W.G. Allen, writing on "Discovery from the Aero-  
Discoveries                plane" in The Countryman (England) for October says: "...Great  
                             possibilities occur in the discovery of quite unknown ancient  
remains. Many who fly will have noticed strange markings and patterns in  
growing crops but the significance of these may not have been realized. In  
many instances they are evidence of the handiwork of ancient man. If, in  
the past, a pit or trench was dug in the subsoil, and later, became filled  
with soil of a more fertile nature than the subsoil it replaced, the plants  
growing over the levelled disturbance reacted more luxuriantly than their  
less favored neighbors. These crop marks, since they are caused by under-  
ground conditions which are never disturbed by ploughing, continue to show  
indefinitely, given, of course, a suitable crop, for all types of plants  
do not react equally well..."

N.Y. State                The Rural Electrification Administration has named the  
Electricity                Hudson group of power companies in New York State as one of  
                             those undertaking programs to supply electricity to rural  
homes not now served. The administration said officials of the group had  
reported the Niagara Hudson program would involve the construction of about  
4,500 miles of rural electric distribution lines and would make service  
available to 20,250 homes. The new plan provides that at the end of five  
months all minimum charges will drop to \$2 a month. (A.P.)



Social  
Needs and  
Science

Julian Huxley, writing in The Rotarian (October) on "Social Needs and Lagging Science", says: "...Our age is scientific in the sense that more scientific discovery and more applications of science have been made in it than in any previous age. But from another point of view, it is unscientific--radically and deplorably unscientific. It is unscientific in having no scientific plan for the prosecution and utilization of science. The result is that science is too often frustrated--distorted--diverted from its proper aims...The scientists have brilliantly achieved what was asked of them; but their results have on the whole not been applied. The reason for this has nothing to do with science; it has to do with the economic system. The possibilities opened up by science of providing abundance for all have been brought to naught by faulty economic and political machinery... More than half of the money, energy and brains that go into scientific research are expended on industrial science and those studies, like physics and chemistry, which are basic to it. War research, also almost entirely based on physics and chemistry, comes next. The biological sciences, and their application to agriculture and human health, receive perhaps a quarter of what goes to support the physico-chemical side: as between different branches, agricultural research receives much more than medical. Finally, there are the distinctly human sciences, such as psychology and sociology: these are the Cinderella of the piece, receiving at most 10 percent of what goes into the natural sciences...The next task for pure science today is self-study. We need a scientific investigation of science itself, regarded as a function of society, along the same sort of lines that a biologist would study, say, the working of the brain as a function of an animal. Then we want to rouse public opinion to the gaps and defects in our scientific structure..."

Hunting  
Patrol

"The U.S. Forest Service has started men on patrols of the elk, deer, bear and turkey hunting areas in the mountains forming the watershed of the Pecos and Mora Rivers (in New Mexico)," says an editorial in the Las Vegas (N. Mex.) Daily Optic (September 24). "That is a commendable and an essential service. It should have the participation of the New Mexico Game and Fish Department. That particular area needs almost constant warden service. Such service is needed most just before the hunting season begins and for a brief time at least after the hunting season closes...The hunting areas should be sufficiently policed to insure against the unlawful taking of game before, after and during hunting seasons, a service that has not been given by the state at any time since game laws were first enacted."

British  
Agriculture

Agricultural workers in Britain have declined by 15,900 in the past year, despite most subsidies to farmers, higher tariffs and levies and more restrictive quotas on foreign food produce, says London correspondence to the Christian Science Monitor (September 25). Recent returns issued by the Ministry of Agriculture give the total of workers on the land as 672,100. The decline is 2.3 percent. The total area of agricultural land showed a decline of 84,000 acres, from 30,454,000 in 1934 to 30,370,000 last June.



Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 3--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.90; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 8.75-10.15. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.50-9.15; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 136  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -138  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 134  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -136  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 96  $7\frac{1}{8}$ -103  $7\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 105  $7\frac{1}{8}$ -122  $7\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 121-125; Chi. 127-129 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 124; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 114; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56  $3\frac{1}{8}$ -57  $3\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow, K.C. 80 $\frac{1}{2}$ -82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 88; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -85; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 83 $\frac{3}{4}$ -85; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -29; K.C. 30 $\frac{3}{4}$ -33 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 30 $\frac{1}{4}$ -31 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 30 $\frac{1}{2}$ -31 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 178 $\frac{1}{2}$ -181 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 80¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.20 in a few cities; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 77 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 58¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-70¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions brought 85¢-\$1.05 per 50-pound sack in the East. Midwestern stock 75¢ in Cincinnati. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City. New York Round type \$14-\$15; \$5.50-\$6 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$18-\$20 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.15-\$1.20 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples brought 75¢-\$1; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-75¢ and Wealthys 75¢-90¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8" cotton in 10 designated markets declined 16 points to 10.89 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.28 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 9 points to 10.98 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{4}$ -16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-34 cents; Standards, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 27-27 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 5

Section 1

October 5, 1935

**LABOR LEGISLATION** Secretary Perkins said last night that state legislatures were responsible for devising measures "which will result in maximum benefits to men and women wage earners in the field of unemployment compensation". Addressing the National Conference on Labor Legislation at Asheville, Miss Perkins asked the delegates to cooperate with state and federal officials to make the provisions of the social security act effective. She said that while 35 of the states have old-age pension statutes, and mothers' pensions acts are in force in all but three states, minor changes will be necessary to make federal aid available to the states. (A.P.)

**AIR LINES TRAFFIC** Traffic over American air lines has continued to set new high marks during the current year and, despite generally low mail rates, operating results have improved notably. Barring temporary interruptions, chiefly due to unseasonable weather, further important growth of the business is forecast by the Standard Statistics Company of New York, in a current survey. (Press.)

**UNEMPLOYMENT DECREASE** The total number of unemployed workers in August 1935 was 9,901,000, according to the regular monthly estimate of the National Industrial Conference Board, made public yesterday. This is a decrease of 220,000, or 2.2 percent from the preceding month, and a decrease of 322,000, or 3.2 percent below August 1934. (Press.)

**BRITISH BUSINESS** The domestic business situation in Great Britain continues to improve, the Commerce Department reported yesterday in its weekly survey of conditions abroad. The advancement has been so notable that the effects of the August holiday period were hardly perceptible. Retail sales turnover again increased in August and unemployment was further reduced. Industries in general, and especially machinery, automobiles and rayon are exceptionally busy. (Press.)



Protection for Farm Land Values      Dan H. Otis, Director of the Agricultural Commission, American Bankers Association, writing in Banking (October) says: "...Because of the interdependence of agriculture, industry and commerce, representatives of each group can well confer with each other on such a vital problem as the conservation of our soil resources. Individuals with a vision of the problem, who are in touch with farming communities, have a responsibility and opportunity to aid. The landlord, banker and the supply merchant are in a position to influence largely the type of farming to be followed in their respective communities. There are those who feel that bankers lead in their influence upon the agriculture of their respective communities. To them is presented the unique opportunity for national service in this important field of soil conservation. Farmers in the need of credit are likely to be more attentive to their bankers than to others. Through personal individual contact bankers' efforts are likely to be more fruitful of results. Bankers who know (they can know by contacting the college of agriculture in their respective states) and direct their knowledge through credit channels can exert a powerful influence in a soil conservation program. Because of its importance and general application the Agricultural Commission of the American Bankers Association has voted to make the subject of 'Protecting Investment Values in the Land' a national project for the coming year. A booklet giving facts, figures and illustrations on important phases of this subject is being prepared..."

Home Tanning      "The disparity between the price offered for green hides and the cost of finished leather is promoting a home and community industry which will eventually make serious inroads into the leather-making industry of the country," says an editorial in Farm and Ranch (October 1). "A report from the Arkansas Extension Service tells of a farmer who was offered 1 cent a pound for three green hides. He asked the price of leather and was informed that it was 90 cents a pound. His three green hides would have brought him 80 cents on the market. He took them home and after consulting the county agent, made a good quality of leather with crude equipment and \$1.50 worth of materials plus about two days time. The setting up of community work centers in which tanning equipment is provided in many of them will undoubtedly be felt in a reduction of sales by the big tanneries. With this community equipment, farmers will be able to make their own leather, and while they may not be able to construct a good set of harness, they will find use for the leather..."

Wildlife Expedition      The Snyder Canadian Expedition, which has just completed the most extensive scientific expedition ever to go into Northwestern Canada, obtained more than 200 specimens of mammals, among them being the first specimens of black-tailed white sheep and elk to come out of the North, said George G. Goodwin, a member of the expedition and assistant curator of mammals in the American Museum of Natural History. The full quota of six black-tailed white sheep was taken, three of which will go to the Canadian National Museum and three to the American Museum of Natural History. They are probably a new race, Dall sheep with black tails, Mr. Goodwin said. (New York Times.)



# Constructive Credit

Many of the agencies established by the Government as emergency organizations must continue to function until bankers take over the facilities these agencies now offer, said Robert V. Fleming, First Vice President of the American Bankers Association, in an address to the Financial Advertisers Association convention at Atlantic City. "We often hear complaints against the Government participating in business; let us, therefore, make it possible for the Government to get out of business," Mr. Fleming said. "I do not advocate the making of unsound loans, or engaging in any practice contrary to sound banking principles, but I do believe that with the broadened facilities now available through the Federal Reserve System, and the fact that public confidence in the safety of banks has been restored, there is no longer any need for banks maintaining a high percentage of liquidity, and bankers can adopt a broader, long-range viewpoint in dealing with their customers...It is my belief that the people prefer to deal with private institutions, carefully supervised by national or state authorities, rather than directly with governmental agencies which cannot function as elastically as the private organizations. Therefore, I believe bankers should explore the possibility of handling these credits at a reasonable rate of interest to the public, thereby helping the Government to reduce its expenses and, in turn, augment their own earnings." (Banking, October.)

# Orchard Caretaker

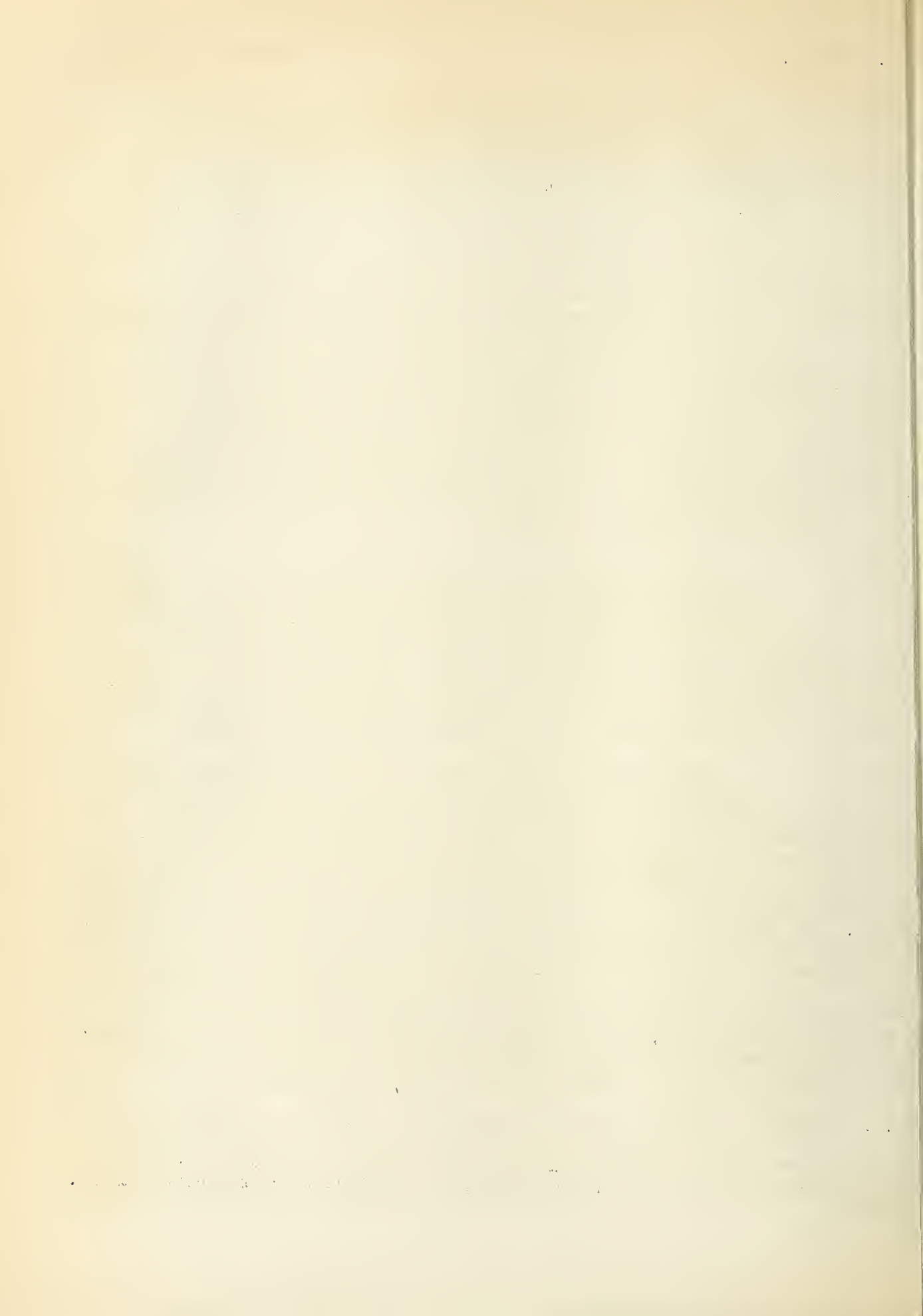
"Sam Kimsley owns and operates a citrus grove in Orange County, California, with heavy investments in orchard equipment---\$3,000 worth of power sprays, orchard tractors and cultivators," says Charles Morrow Wilson in the Country Home (October). "Prices slipped. Owners of neighboring groves let their equipment go without proper replacement; their groves showed it. Therefore, experienced Mr. Kimsley has established himself as an 'orchard care contractor' and so keeps his machinery paying dividends and earning him good wages on off days."

# Italian Rye Grass

"Preliminary experimental work by the Tennessee Experiment Station at Kneuxville has revealed that Italian rye grass possesses real value as a hay crop and as a pasture plant, in addition to being a favorite winter lawn grass," reports P. O. Davis, Alabama Polytechnic Institute agricultural editor, in Country Gentleman (October). "The Tennessee station has found that 'Italian rye grass makes more hay the year following fall seeding than any other commonly grown grass.' The station compared common rye and Italian rye grass for pasturage. Common rye produced more pasturage in the fall and early winter, but rye grass was superior in late winter and spring. It produced more pasturage and livestock did well on it. Additional research will be made by the Tennessee station to ascertain the best time to plant for hay and for pasture, soil requirements, rate of seeding, fertilizer needs and other factors. The Alabama Experiment Station at Auburn has found that Italian rye grass can be improved markedly by applications of nitrogen fertilizer."

# N.Y.C. Wildlife

A drive for the creation of a sanctuary for birds and wild flowers on a 9-acre wooded tract in the New York Botanical Garden has been launched. An appeal for funds points out that vandalism and excessive tramping have forced 15 species of birds to cease nesting there. (Press.)





# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 6

Section 1

October 7, 1935

## TAXATION SURVEY

Taxation in the United States will be analyzed in a comprehensive survey to be started at once by the Twentieth Century Fund, Inc., the fund's executive director, Evans Clark, announced yesterday. Under the direction of Dr. Carl Shoup, assistant professor in the School of Business, Columbia University, research experts will conduct the survey, which will cover the entire tax system, Federal, State and local. Trustees of the fund are Newton D. Baker, A. A. Berle, Jr., Bruce Bliven, Henry S. Dennison, John H. Fahey, Edward A. Filene, Oswald W. Knauth, Morris E. Leeds, James G. McDonald and Roscoe Pound. (Press.)

## PUBLIC HEALTH MEETING

The American Public Health Association last night made public a report of a new vaccine for the common cold. The report showed that the blood of many, although at present not all persons, can be immunized against catching colds to the extent that susceptible sufferers become as free as the hardy persons who have one cold a year, or now and then none. The vaccine report is one of 225 medical and public health papers to be read in the four-day sessions of the association's annual meeting beginning today. (A.P.)

## STEEL INDUSTRY

Gaining momentum in production of new models, automobile manufacturers last week released heavier steel tonnages, which with strongly sustained demands from diverse consuming interests led to a vigorous rebound in steelworks operations up 2 1/2 points to 53 1/2 percent, states the magazine Steel. Sheet and strip mills were correspondingly accelerated and following two weeks' general decline in ingot and finished steel output, this was believed by steelmakers to mark the turning point from which activity is expected to show a gradually mounting trend. (Press.)

## CANADIAN FINANCING

Canadian government, provincial and municipal financing during September aggregated \$190,872,102, the largest volume for the month in the last five years, according to figures compiled by Wood, Gundy and Company, Ltd. This compared with \$8,865,100 in September 1934. Financing in September this year consisted almost entirely of government issues. With the exception of a \$20,000,000 treasury bill issue placed in the United States, all the other financing was placed in Canada. (Press.)

Wheat Quality      Dr. C. O. Swanson of the department of milling indus-  
Testing      try, and Dr. John H. Parker, of the department of agronomy,  
                Kansas State College, have been awarded a grant of \$100 from  
the national honor society of Sigma Xi, to assist them with research on the  
inheritance of gluten strength in wheat hybrids as determined by the "wheat  
meal time fermentation test". In the development of superior varieties of  
wheat through plant breeding, there is urgent need of a simple test to  
determine the quality of wheat for baking purposes which can be used when  
only small amounts of grain are available. The "wheat meal time fermenta-  
tion test" originated in England as a method of testing the quality of  
small amounts of wheat. It has been used in Germany and to some extent by  
plant breeders working with soft wheat varieties in the United States.  
Further research in the use of this test with hard wheats is needed before  
reliability can be placed upon the results procured with it. (Northwestern  
Miller, October 2.)

Farm Equipment      United States exports of farm equipment in August  
Exports Up      recorded a gain of 84 percent in value over August last  
                year and reached highest monthly total since April 1935,  
the Commerce Department reported. Shipments of this equipment during the  
month were valued at \$4,400,996 compared with \$3,842,566 in July and \$2,388,-  
481 in August 1934. Total shipments for the 8 months ended August 31 rose  
56 percent to a value of \$22,657,213. The outstanding factor in the August  
trade was increased shipments of harvesting machinery which gained 24.6 per-  
cent over last year. (Press.)

Dry Ice for      "An article in the July issue of the German publication,  
Bakery      Dry Ice Journal, by Max Hufschmidt, Mainz-Kostheim, discusses  
Products      the refrigeration at low temperatures of rolls, bread and  
                other bakery products with dry ice and in preserving them  
at a temperature of about -30 degrees C.," reports Ice and Refrigeration  
(October). "Products baked with yeast remain fresh for an indefinite  
period at this temperature. Soon after the pastry has been removed from  
the oven and after having acquired room temperature, it is placed in the  
preserver, the latter than being filled with a quantity of dry ice corres-  
ponding to its size. The products can then be removed at any time, after  
several days or even weeks, frozen hard as glass, thawed out in the open  
air, or be heated in the oven. The goods then show the same degree of  
freshness which they had before being placed in the apparatus and the process  
of becoming stale begins only after the re-thawing."

Consumer      Estimates that the membership of consumer cooperative  
Cooperatives      societies in the United States expanded 40 percent in the  
                depression years from 1929 to 1934, made recently by the  
Cooperative League of the U.S.A., gave added point to statements by retail  
authorities at the Boston Conference on Distribution that the consumer  
cooperative movement is destined to receive a "new impetus" in this country.  
There are about 6,600 cooperative societies with approximately 1,800,000  
members. They did a total business last year of approximately \$365,000,000  
or about 1 percent of the total retail trade of the country. (Press.)



Power for  
Farms

"...The increasing flexibility of electricity as an economical source of farm power lends further attractiveness to the idea of extending the high lines," says the Country Home (October) editorially. "From five completely electrified farms where carefully separated accounts were kept, it has been reported that water pumping for the whole farm was done for 9.2 cents per thousand gallons; silo filling, with half of motor cost charged against the operation, 32.1 cents a ton; one year's milking one cow, \$3.90; lighting poultry house and heating water, 1.9 cents per hen per year; barn lighting, 6 cents a day. Repairs, depreciation and interest, as well as cost of current, are charged in. Such figures show electricity is cheap farm power--made possible by low rates and fairly heavy use...Deliberately, as line costs and power rates fall, farmers are becoming solid customers. The old utility trick of making a farmer pay for his line and then charging in the cost of that line as part of the capital investment for adding to the rate base, is being abandoned for more enlightened approaches to rural electrification. Now, if the government program will prod the utilities into meeting farmers more nearly half way, if it will help make electrical equipment less costly, the proposal to lend funds for carrying current farther out the country roads may prove highly advantageous."

"Fundamentals of Dairy Science" A review in Current Science (Bangalore, India) for August of Fundamentals of Dairy Science, by L. A. Rogers, of the Bureau of Dairy Industry, by K. Bhagvat and M.

Sreenivasaya, says that "this monograph is perhaps the only treatise in the English language which deals in a comprehensive manner with the several aspects of dairy science. It is a volume which will be gratefully welcomed not only by a number of specialist investigators, the colloid chemist, the biochemist, the physiologist, and the bacteriologist, but also by dairy technologists, physicians and food chemists, interested in the relation of milk to public health and nutrition."

Trade with  
China

"Some highly interesting facts about China's import and export trade and her position as a potential market for European and American goods are contained in a recent publication of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce," says an editorial in the Washington Post (October 1). "The study, entitled 'Where China Buys and Sells', has been prepared by Charles K. Moser, chief of the Far Eastern section of the bureau and a recognized authority on Asiatic commerce... Mr. Moser concludes that China's purchases abroad, which reached a maximum in 1931, 'very nearly approached the limit of her potential buying capacity, not only now but for some years to come'. Evidence to support this statement is supplied by estimates of per capita income which reveal the extreme poverty of the people. For example, first hand investigations show that the average per capita income of the Chinese masses is equivalent to about \$9 in American money. Living from hand to mouth, the rural inhabitants must spend most of their limited income for food, leaving little for other purposes. Even in 1931 imports amounted to less than \$1.40 per capita... Although industrial advance will by degrees add to the wealth of China and increase her ability to buy goods abroad, Mr. Moser warns against basing exaggerated hopes for future trade expansion on the mere existence of a tremendous population..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 4--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-11.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.35; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 134-136; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 132-134; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $96\frac{1}{2}$ - $103\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $105\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 120-124; Chi. 126-128; St. Louis  $124\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $113\frac{1}{2}$ -114; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $55\frac{3}{4}$ - $56\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 79- $80\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 85-87; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $84\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap.  $28\frac{1}{2}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C.  $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $32\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $30\frac{1}{4}$ - $31\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 31-32; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $177\frac{1}{2}$ - $180\frac{1}{2}$ .

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 75¢-\$1.10 per 100-pounds in eastern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains 85¢-\$1.10 in the East; 45¢-50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers  $77\frac{1}{2}$ - $82\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-58¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago;  $57\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions ranged 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-85¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.10-\$1.15 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-90¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$10-\$11.50 f.o.b. sacked at Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$18-\$20 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings 50¢-65¢; 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8" cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 9 points from the previous close to 10.98 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.33¢. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 4 points to 11.02 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.98 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $27\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $26\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $26\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29-34 cents; Standards,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $27\frac{1}{4}$  cents.  
(Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 7

Section 1

October 8, 1935

## LAND BANK CONFERENCE

Better collections and a "greatly reduced" demand for emergency loans are clear indications that "the economic sky is brightening", W. I. Myers, Governor of the Farm Credit Administration, yesterday told the presidents of the 12 Federal Land Banks in Washington for a conference on their business problems. "The land banks and other units of the Farm Credit Administration are revamping their activities so as to operate efficiently with the reduced volume of new loans and to service best the great number of loans placed on their books in the last two and a half years," Governor Myers added. (Press.)

## TREASURY REFUNDING

The Treasury's refunding of \$1,250,000,000 of called Fourth Liberty loan bonds will end on Friday night, Acting Secretary Coolidge announced yesterday. Called bonds amounting to \$860,000,000 had been exchanged for new Treasury securities up to the close of business yesterday, the Acting Secretary reported. The Treasury expects the conversion to reach \$1,000,000,000, or 80 percent, which is regarded as the "normal" rate. (Press.)

## COTTON IMPORTS

The Department of Commerce reported yesterday increased imports of cotton into Germany from the Argentine, Brazil and Peru in the first seven months of 1935 were accompanied by a sharp decline in receipts of cotton from the United States. A report from W. A. Leonard, United States Consul at Bremen, showed that cotton imports from the United States dropped from 403,181,020 pounds in the first seven months of 1933 to 325,038,220 in the corresponding period of 1934 and 79,999,480 in the same period of 1935. (A.P.)

## ELECTRICITY USE INCREASING

Statistical reports to the Associated Gas & Electric System show that the use of electricity by residential customers has been enjoying a steady increase in recent months. The figures show that during April, May and June each residential customer used 3 kilowatts more on the average than had been the case a year ago. In July this improvement had increased to 4 kilowatts per customer. A further rise to 5 kilowatts per customer was reported for August. (Press.)

Massachusetts Power Survey      "An exhaustive report by the FERA on rural electrification in Massachusetts reveals that while 99 percent of the state's population lives within economic access of existing distribution systems, there are still over 3,300 miles of unelectrified roads and about 45,000 persons beyond service from power companies and municipal plants," says an editorial in the Christian Science Monitor. "A six-months survey leads to the conclusion that about 1,100 miles of pole lines should be built as extensions to present systems, thus giving to 5,400 additional farmsteads and rural dwellings the benefits of electric service... Improvements are gradually bringing down costs. In some cases poles are being set as far as 400 feet apart, wire of special composition providing the increased strength required. Communication and power utilities are cooperating more effectively in the joint ownership or rental of poles. Frequently construction costs are lessened by the use of voluntary rural labor as a local contribution to the cause. In some localities highway lighting permits sharing the investment outlay with the municipality. Utility rates have been made more adaptable to farm service. Electric metering on farms has been simplified by many power systems and terms of credit for the building of lines and the purchase of appliances made more liberal..."

Cream Improvement      The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has issued a notice to all agents concerning the care of churning cream, and asking the agents to distribute to shippers the Department of Agriculture Bulletin, Three Important Steps in High Quality Cream for Butter Making. The Baltimore and Ohio bulletin instructs "that where the shipper delivers a can of cream to the station in a yeasty condition, that the agent call it to the attention of the shipper, advising him that he is likely to suffer loss due to fermentation or to the cream boiling out, as the creameries term it. The corrective measure for this is proper cooling." (National Butter and Cheese Journal.)

Standardization of Textiles      "Interest in standards for textiles and clothing has been steadily growing during the past few years," says Jessie V. Coles of the University of Missouri, in the Journal of Home Economics (October). "It is pertinent to inquire at this time what progress has been made in the labeling of specific goods according to standards. Sheeting, blankets and weighted silks were receiving considerable attention two years ago. We do not yet have sheets and sheeting on the market labeled with tensile strength, thread count, weight, amount of sizing and shrinkage. Unfortunately, the rules for labeling blankets formulated by producers under the auspices of the U. S. Bureau of Standards over two years ago are not generally followed. Mention of wool content of 'part wool' blankets is usually omitted and in some cases misleading statements are used to describe composition of these products. Likewise weighted silks are not generally so labeled. Many misleading and deceptive practices have developed through the use of labels describing goods as 'pure silk,' 'pure silk dye,' and the like...It is evident that responsibility for developing an effective demand for standards for textiles and clothing lies with consumers of these goods..."



Powdered  
Brown Sugar

Characterized by its creators as 'the greatest improvement in sugar for more than 25 years,' a powdered brown sugar is now being manufactured. It is said not only to do everything that ordinary brown sugar will do in 'half the time' and 'half the effort' but to have special uses of its own. Other attributes accredited to the new sugar are that it will not harden or become sticky. The product contains 3 percent of calcium phosphate and certain mineral salts. An interesting characteristic of the sugar is that it is quite light, almost white, in appearance because of its fine particles. As soon as it is moistened it takes on the familiar brown color. (The Forecast, October.)

Cow  
Nursery

"H.E.D., New Hampshire farmer, keeps a nursery for cows," reports Charles Morrow Wilson in the Country Home (October). "In his local area of milk farms there is always a market for young milk cows and heifers. He collects weanling heifer calves from his own and neighbor herds, the young calves usually buyable at from \$2 to \$5 each; finds that for the first year these calves build value at the rate of about 5 cents a day each, since a year-old heifer is easily salable at from \$18 to \$20. From yearling to milk-cow stage, values increase at rates ranging from 8 to 10 cents a day. H.E.D. picks calves carefully, relying upon purebred and proved milk stock. He provides the calves about 5 acres of clover and grass range, together with winter pasturage of rye and wheat; supplements grass with prepared calf feed, surplus hay and skim milk. H.E.D. estimates all cost, including veterinary services, at about 2 1/2 cents a day for each calf. This leaves profit of from 2 1/2 to 5 cents a day per calf. He keeps about 40 calves and clears between \$500 and \$600 a year..."

Vacuum  
Packed  
Eggs

A New York company has recently received from an Omaha cold storage company two carloads of shell-treated refrigerator eggs put up under the process developed by representatives of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and is enthusiastic about the quality shown, reports American Creamery and Poultry Produce Review (October 2). The process is still in the experimental stage and the Review understands that the eggs in question represent samples the government investigators are checking. The cost of treatment is, of course, higher than that employed when eggs are shell-treated by the usual commercial methods. The company stated that the chief difference observed was less shrinkage and an absence of the dark ring around the air cell sometimes seen before the candle in refrigerator eggs either natural or shell treated.

Farm  
Raids

Aroused by depredations reminiscent of cattle rustling in the West of the Seventies and Eighties, farmers in Northern Illinois are organizing a force of about 20,000 "F men", as they term them, to fight criminal gangs whose raids are costing agriculturists millions of dollars annually. The usual procedure, according to farmers, is to 'case' a farm as in a planned bank hold-up. Then after midnight the rustlers drive trucks into a pasture, drive the livestock aboard and speed away. It has been reliably estimated that livestock valued at about \$3,000,000 was taken from Illinois farmers annually. (New York Times.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 7--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.10; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.85-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.25-11.05; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.00-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 133 5/8-135 5/8; No. 2 D. No. Spr.\*Minneap. 131 5/8-133 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 99 1/4-109 1/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106 1/4-123 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 121 1/2-125; Chi. 126-128; St. Louis 127; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 115 1/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 87 1/2; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 56 1/4-57 1/4; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82-84 1/2; St. Louis 91; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 89 3/4-91 1/4; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89 3/4-91 1/4; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 28-28 1/2; K.C. 31 1/4; Chi. 31-32 1/2; St. Louis 31-31 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 43-44; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 178-181.

New Jersey sacked Cobbler potatoes brought 80¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-\$1.10 in a few cities; mostly 50¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 55¢-58¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.55-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; 57 1/2-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 50 pound sack in eastern cities; 90¢-\$1.00 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-85¢ in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.35-\$2.00 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.05-\$1.15 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 65¢-85¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage brought 40¢-50¢ per 50 pound sack in New York City; \$10-50-\$12.00, sacked per ton f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$18-\$20.00 per ton in St. Louis; \$9.00 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples 75¢-\$1.50 per bushel basket in New York City; 2 1/2 inch minimum Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 10 points from the previous close to 11.05 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.26 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.05 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 5 points to 11.03 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 1/4 cents; 91 Score, 26 3/4 cents; 90 Score, 26 1/2 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 1/4-16 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-34 1/2 cents; Standards, 29-29 3/4 cents; Firsts, 27-27 1/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 8

Section 1

October 9, 1935

**A.F. OF L. CONVENTION** Peaceful industrial recovery was foreseen yesterday by Secretary Perkins of the Labor Department, says the Associated Press. Instead of the strikes and lockouts that have marked the end of past depressions, both employers and employees now are turning to the various government labor boards for aid in settling their differences, Miss Perkins told the American Federation of Labor convention at Atlantic City.

**MOTOR CARRIERS** Thirteen experts in motor-carrier transportation and allied lines were appointed by the Interstate Commerce Commission yesterday to posts with the new Bureau of Motor Carriers. The commission went outside its own ranks, an unusual action, to obtain men experienced in management and operation of bus and truck lines. It also announced that the bureau will have 16 district offices, although the places where the offices will be located were not disclosed. (A.P.)

**BRAZILIAN COTTON** A new high in consumption of raw cotton by Brazil's spinning and weaving mills was reported yesterday by the Commerce Department. The department said Commercial Attache Ives reported total consumption in Brazil in 1934 reached the unprecedented peak of 120,000,000 kilos (kilo equals 2.2 pounds) compared with 102,355,000 kilos in 1933 and 67,500,000 kilos in 1929. (A.P.)

**BALTIMORE MILK RULING** A Baltimore Health Department regulation prohibiting importation, except in emergencies, of milk and cream produced outside the Baltimore milk-inspection area, was held invalid yesterday in a Federal District Court decision at Baltimore. The decision, handed down yesterday by Judge W. Calvin Chesnut, was regarded as a serious blow to the virtual monopoly exercised over 90 percent of the local market by the Maryland Milk Producers, Inc. (A.P.)

**RAYON YARN RECORD** Shipments of rayon yarn from the plants of American producers during September established a new high record for all time, exceeding the previous high record month of January this year by a substantial margin, according to the Textile Economics Bureau, recently organized to undertake research work for the rayon industry. (Press.)

South's Food  
Supply

"Deep South is on the road to producing its own food, with grave threat to once huge market for Corn Belt," says Business Week (October 5). "Census figures reveal that in five years Alabama acreage devoted to cotton decreased 40 percent, while corn increased 38 percent and potatoes, sugar cane, wheat and oats also showed marked gains. So have cattle and hogs, especially pork for home consumption. Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Tennessee and Florida show same trend."

Sugar  
Congress

"Sugar technologists, particularly those of the United States, will heartily applaud the decision of the International Society of Sugar Cane Technologists to hold the next congress of the society in Louisiana and its selection of Dr. E. W. Brandes as chairman of the organization for the next three years," says Facts About Sugar editorially (October). "Since the foundation of the technologists' society, Dr. Brandes has been one of its active leaders. His services in directing the activities of the sugar section of the U.S. Department of Agriculture toward the improvement of cane varieties and of the conditions of cane culture are well known in the sugar industry. While the organization meeting of the I.S.S.C.T. took place in Hawaii, and a subsequent congress was held in Puerto Rico, the 1928 gathering will be the first to be held in the Continental United States. American sugar men will be glad to welcome the technologists to Louisiana and under the vigorous leadership of Dr. Brandes undoubtedly will make the congress of 1938 a most interesting and successful meeting."

Highroad to  
Freedom

Hugh R. Smith, in the department "After Hours" in Scribner's (October) says: "I have listened to the hopes and dreams of my friends...These envision a plot of ground and include plans for its leisurely improvement into something that resembles a rich man's estate...I am queer. I have my plot and am doing nothing to raise it above the level of a good farm. It has a creek, a good pasture, and some land which we are allowing to grow up into woods. Six of our acres grew us 1,600 bushels of potatoes last year. The large brick house built in the late fifties has no more improvements than it had then with the exception of a kitchen sink...What I want to do I am doing in part. I want our vegetables...I want as many domestic animals as the place will support...I want the security that a primitive mode of living makes possible. I shall break away from it at rare intervals and listen to opera...Then back in haste to my overalls and all the unworldly small concerns which not only make the living but make a contented life."

Mushroom  
Growing

"The growing of mushrooms in the United States has assumed large proportions during recent years," says an editorial in the Gardeners' Chronicle (London) for September 21. "...The research work which is being done in the United States holds out the prospect that a culture medium other than horse manure will presently be discovered. There can be no doubt that it will, for there is no reason whatever why the mushroom should not be supplied, like milk for cheese, with a 'starter' which sets the crop a-growing. It ought not to be long before



the essential ingredients of mushroom food are known and can be procured ready for use. When that is the case there will be no need of the horse manure, its careful preparation, turning, watering and ramming and waiting for the right temperature. The growing of mushrooms will then be so simple that the fungus will become a universal article of diet--as, indeed, it deserves to be, provided that it can be guaranteed to be fresh and free from maggots."

Cotton for Highways W. K. Beckham and W. H. Mills, of the South Carolina State Highway Department, authors of "Cotton-Fabric-Reinforced Roads" in Engineering News-Record (October 3) say in conclusion: "Several kinds of fabric have been used in the experiments (in South Carolina). For future work, however, a fabric with warp ends from 12 to 17 per inch and fill ends from 12 to 17 per inch, weighing about 4.25 ounces per square yard, is recommended. Based on the results obtained on experiments conducted prior to 1935, it appears that cotton fabric used as a reinforcement in bituminous-surface treatment reduces cracking, raveling and failures. When the fabric is properly embedded in bituminous material, it is well preserved. In one instance, fabric which has been down for nine years is still in good condition. The experimental sections constructed this year should give valuable additional information, as a number of different methods of construction have been included."

Clothing Expenditures "Analysis of 1934 home account records by 231 Illinois farm families shows a 25 percent increase in family clothing expenditures in 1934 over those of 1933," says Edna R. Gray, University of Illinois, in the October Journal of Home Economics. "The increase in clothing expenditures of the 79 small-town families studied was slightly less. Home account records submitted to Mrs. Ruth Freeman, home account specialist, home economics extension service, University of Illinois, show that there was great similarity in the expenditures of both rural and small-town families living on incomes of less than \$1,500 a year... Ready-to-wear clothing in the lower price ranges was recorded for families on incomes of over \$2,000, showing that at this level it became possible to choose between homemade and ready-made clothing. Clothing expenditures of the town families showed a marked increase over those of rural families in income groups above \$2,000..."

Garden Tractors "Garden tractors, those 'pocket size' duplicates of their larger brothers, the powerful, modern tractor of today, are increasing in popularity in California, especially on small farms, nurseries and floral farms," says Pacific Rural Press (September 28). "A recent survey by Kenneth R. Frost, associate in agricultural engineering at the University Farm at Davis, in which he interviewed about 100 garden tractor owners in the state, revealed the fact that these tractors were proving very satisfactory where the right type and size of implement was purchased. The report showed that plowing and cultivating accounted for 81 percent of the use of garden tractors; 19 percent of the use was miscellaneous. Frost found that the maximum use of a tractor of this type was 1,000 hours a year with an average of 394. The cost per hour ranged from 10 to 45 cents depending on the size."

## Section 3

## MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 8--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers; steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.25-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.50; vealers good and choice 8.50-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.60-11.15; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.90-11.20; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.10; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 3.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-9.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 131 1/8-133 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\*Minneap. 129 1/8-131 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 96 1/4-104 1/4; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 105 1/4-122 1/4; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 119 3/4-124; Chi. 123 1/4-124 3/4; St. Louis 120; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 113 1/2-113 3/4; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53 1/2-54 1/2; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81 1/2-84; St. Louis 91; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 88 1/2-90 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 89-91; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/2-28; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 31-32; St. Louis 31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 42-43; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 176-179.

New Jersey sacked Cobblers ranged 80¢-\$1.10 per 100 pounds in eastern cities. Maine sacked Green Mountains 90¢-\$1.05 in a few cities; 50-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.40-\$1.65 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions ranged 75¢-\$1.10 per 50 pound sack in eastern cities. Mid-western stock 75¢-\$1.00 in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$2.00 per stave barrel in terminal markets. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-80¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage brought \$15-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$10.50-\$12.00 f.o.b. sacked per ton Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$17-\$20 per ton in St. Louis; \$6-\$8 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. No. 1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples sold 87 1/2¢-\$1.12 1/2¢ few high as 1.50 per bushel in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 2 1/2 inch minimum 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 13 points from the previous close to 10.92 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.15 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.95 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 10.95 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 27 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 1/4-16 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 1/2-35 cents; Standards, 29 1/2-30 cents; Firsts, 27 1/4-27 1/2 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 9

Section 1

October 10, 1935

**U.S.-COLOMBIA** Forging ahead with his reciprocal trade agreement pro-  
**TRADE PACT** gram, Secretary of State Hull yesterday revealed the terms of a pact between the United States and Colombia, making the sixth concluded since the program was started in June last year. Under the agreement, Colombia made concessions to the United States affecting about 150 tariff classifications, with reductions in duty ranging from 16 to 90 percent in many cases. The chief concession of the United States was a promise to keep coffee on the free list for at least two years. (Washington Post.)

**MORTGAGE** Some of the best farmers in New York, New England and  
**REFINANCING** New Jersey are taking advantage of the 4 percent interest rate to refinance their mortgages at the Federal Land Banks, E. H. Thomson, president of the Springfield (Mass.) Bank, said yesterday at the meeting of land bank officials. Mr. Thomson said the number of applications for loans in the Springfield district, which includes the New England States, New York and New Jersey, had increased since the land banks reduced their contract rate on new loans. (Press.)

**U.S.-SOVIET** Under the impetus of the American-Russian trade agree-  
**TRADE** ment, Soviet buying in the United States this year will attain a \$50,000,000 level, exporters predicted yesterday following the announcement by the Amtorg Trading Corporation that purchases up to the end of last month had reached \$33,000,000. More than half of the total expended was spent in the three months since the agreement was signed in Moscow early in July. (New York Times.)

**EGGS BY** Michigan housewives yesterday learned that after Novem-  
**THE POUND** ber 1 Michigan eggs will be sold by the pound--not by the dozen. The order came from the office of James F. Thomson, agricultural commissioner. He pointed out that dealers will have to grade their eggs according to size and quality. He said a dozen ordinary eggs would average about 22 ounces and that the 'jumbo' size would run about 26 ounces to the dozen. There will be four grades; fancy and grades A, B and C. (A.P.)

**ELECTRICITY** An all-time high in electric power production for the week ended last Saturday was announced yesterday by the Edison Electric Institute. Output was 1,863,483,000 kilowatt hours. (A.P.)

Highway Regulation      "...The new federal highway regulation law, known officially as the motor carrier act, at last gives the railroads an opportunity to enter into the highway transportation business on an investment basis," says Business Week (October 5) in an editorial. "Properly administered, the act should put an end to seasonal and fly-by-night operators who sell transportation for less than cost and demoralize the business. The important thing is that it gives the railroads an opportunity to become what they should have been these many years; transportation companies and not simply railroad companies...Traffic will probably continue to move in growing volume over the highways. With a considerable volume of business, trucks and buses can operate more economically and give a more satisfactory point-to-point service than railroads. The public will be served best when these facilities are in the hands of large and well organized companies which operate under all conditions and maintain fixed standards of service and rates..."

Chinese River Control      A national hydraulic experiment station has been completed at the Hopei Institute of Technology at Tientsin, China, at which the major problems associated with the control of the troublesome rivers of China will be studied. Special facilities have been provided for research on the behavior of loess silt in river channels, since comparatively few experiments have been made with the transportation of this peculiar material. This project, estimated to cost \$120,000, is the first of its kind in a country that has long suffered recurring devastation from floods and soil erosion. (Engineering News-Record, October 3.)

World Sugar Agreement      "Decision of the European countries that were participants in the international sugar agreement to carry on the substance of the program followed during the past four years under the guidance of an international committee and to adhere, for another year at least, to the export quotas heretofore established, is interesting evidence of the feeling among this important group of sugar men that the effort to balance supplies with requirements has been helpful," says an editorial in Facts About Sugar (October). "Undoubtedly a factor in their decision to continue the chief elements in the plan formerly administered by the International Sugar Council is the hope that a renewed attempt at stabilization of the sugar industry may be made. The basis for this hope is the encouragement that the British Government has given to the suggestion of an international conference. A preliminary step is the conference of representatives of the sugar industries of the British colonies and Dominions to be held in England next year. Further procedure probably will depend in some measure upon the outcome of that meeting..."

Land Settlement Experiment      "The Land Settlement Association (of Great Britain) has begun a series of experiments, of which that at Potton is the first, in investigating the possibilities of establishing on the land suitable unemployed men and their families from the areas where their outlook seems hopeless," says Country Life (London) for September 28. "The money for these experiments is found partly by the public and partly by the Government. Potton is in the middle of a market gardening



area...The land best suited to market gardening has been divided into 5-acre holdings. The men...know little about market gardening. This, however, is probably an advantage, for preconceived ideas are a hindrance to men who, in learning a new job, must be prepared to rely upon the advice of men who know their business thoroughly..."

**N.J. Mosquito Control** New Jersey's mosquito fighting legions have proved their new type larva-killing compound to be able not only to kill "wrigglers" in their pools and puddles, but to bring to grief whole squadrons of adult mosquitoes actually on the wing, says a Science Service report. It can also render any given area untenable to the pests for periods of from two to four hours, just as some of the war-chemicals used in human conflict can make an area of field or forest impossible of occupation by enemy troops. The New Jersey larvacide is a mixture of light petroleum oil and pyrethrin, an extract from the pyrethrum flowers long used in the making of Dalmatian insect powder. The addition of this active principle to the oil so increased its effectiveness that now four or five gallons will produce as large a killing film as used to be obtained from 35 to 40 gallons. With the addition of a little soap, a perfect emulsion can be made with 10 or 12 times its bulk of water. It was developed at the New Jersey Experiment Station at New Brunswick. Although it is protected by a patent against commercial monopoly, no restriction is placed on its use. The new larvacide was found to meet four of the five requirements of an ideal larvacide which Dr. T. J. Headlee, entomologist at the experiment station, had set forth several years before. It quickly destroys all mosquito larvae with which it comes in contact, it is non-poisonous to higher animals and man, it is not injurious to water plants and it is cheap enough to render its use practicable. It does not remain effective throughout the season, but attention is now being devoted to improving its lasting qualities. (S.S., Oct. 2.)

**Shenandoah-Great Smoky Parkway** Restoration by President Roosevelt of a \$6,000,000 allotment for extending the Shenandoah-Great Smoky Mountains National Parkway in Virginia and North Carolina has been announced by the Public Works Administration. Officials said that parts of the extension not only would serve as connections between existing highways or cities, but would lead toward the completion of the 500-mile scenic parkway between the proposed Shenandoah and Great Smoky Mountains National Parks. Work will be started at once. There will be two Virginia sections--ten miles extending the present skyline drive from the southern boundary of Shenandoah Park to Rock Fish Gap on the Charlottesville-Waynesboro highway, and the other from Adney Gap, near Roanoke, proceeding toward the North Carolina state line "as far as funds will permit". (A.P.)

**Pennsylvania Farming** Pennsylvania's 172,000 farms are saying "good-bye" to the depression, according to State Secretary of Agriculture J. Hansell French, who recently pointed out that farm incomes were averaging 18 percent higher than last year, an increase of about \$340 per farm. Wheat is selling 50 percent higher than in 1932, even though it is lower than last year. Dairy and poultry prospects are the most promising in the past few years. (A.P.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 9--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations):

Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-11.00; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.20; 200-250 lbs good and choice 11.00-11.25; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.50-11.20; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.60. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.50-10.25; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 dark Nor.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $130\frac{3}{4}$ - $132\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 D. No.S pr.\*Minneap.  $128\frac{3}{4}$ - $130\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 96  $\frac{3}{8}$ -102  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth 105  $\frac{3}{8}$ -122  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 Hd.Wr.\*K.C.  $119\frac{1}{2}$ -123, Chi.  $124\frac{3}{4}$ -126; St. Louis  $122\frac{3}{4}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr.St.Louis 114; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 85; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53  $\frac{1}{8}$ -54  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $82\frac{1}{2}$ - $84\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 92 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $87\frac{1}{4}$ -88; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $88\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27  $\frac{5}{8}$ -27  $\frac{7}{8}$ ; K.C. 30-32, Chi.  $29\frac{3}{4}$ - $30\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $30\frac{1}{2}$ . No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 56-62; No. 2 Minneap. 41-42. No. 1 flax-seed, Minneap. 174-178.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 95¢-\$1.15 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 50¢-55¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey Cobblers 80¢-\$1.10 in a few cities. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.60 carlot sales in Chicago; 60-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City. New York Round type \$11-\$13 in the East; \$5-\$5.50 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$16 in St. Louis; \$7-\$8 f.o.b. Appleton Section. New York Yellow varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in the East; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Michigan stock 90¢-95¢ in Pittsburgh; 80¢-85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples  $87\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-\$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$  per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-75¢ with f.o.b. sales 75¢ at Rochester.

Average price of Middling  $\frac{7}{8}$  inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 10.96 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.32 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.98 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.97 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $27\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 29- $29\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Firsts, 27- $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 10

Section 1

October 11, 1935

## FEDERAL REFINANCING

The Federal Government's refinancing program, which has resulted in a saving of \$100,000,000 to \$125,000,000 in annual interest charges, will be completed next week and no further activity in this direction is expected soon, Acting Secretary of the Treasury Coolidge said yesterday. The final transaction will wipe off of Treasury books the last of \$21,432,924,700 worth of Liberty and Victory bonds issued during the World War. A total of \$1,250,000,000 in Liberty bonds bearing 4 1/4 percent interest matures next week but the Government has succeeded in refunding a large percentage of this issue. (A.P.)

## MILK STRIKE

The first truce proposal from the ranks of the milk strikers was advanced late yesterday, according to an Associated Press dispatch from Chicago. It would provide for the payment of a flat price of \$1.75 a hundredweight during a 30-day armistice while a committee of three would be set up to investigate the situation and map a permanent solution. Earlier an independent peace overture had been made by the Borden Farm Products Company, which offered producers in the Woodstock and Hebron districts of Illinois a flat price of \$1.65 a hundredweight. "without dealing through the Pure Milk Association" and eliminating a check-off.

## TEXTILES IMPROVEMENT

Leading the business recovery parade by a substantial margin, practically all branches of the textile industry are surging forward to new high records for the depression period and in some instances, to all-time peaks, a survey disclosed yesterday. Among the high lights of the present upturn are the establishment of an all-time record by rayon shipments in September and an increase in wool consumption in August to the highest level for any month since 1923 and for any August since 1918. (New York Times.)

## AIRPORTS PROGRAM

A vast airport improvement program, nation-wide in scope, was taking shape yesterday at the Works Progress Administration. Already that agency has approved allotments for at least 146 airport projects in 24 states and the District of Columbia to cost \$15,000,000. Upward of \$50,000,000 eventually may be contributed to this type of undertaking. Aviation officials said they viewed the program as an important contribution to the science of flying. (A.P.)

Death Lights                    "...Prof. W. B. Herms and his assistant, J. K. Ellsworth, for Insects                    of the Department of Entomology, University of California, experimenting in their laboratory with the effect of colored light on insects, found that each type of pest has a 'favorite color'," says Business Week (October 5). "Continued experiments indicated the color preferences of each kind of flying insect and the exact intensity which attracts it most effectively...A device was worked out putting these discoveries to actual use in the fields. It consists of a wire cage 8 inches in diameter, the alternate wires being connected to the terminals of a transformer which supplies enough voltage to electrocute the insects. A luminescent tube is used as a lure and is suspended along the axis of the cage so that the insect will come in contact with the wires as it flies toward the light. First to benefit by the discovery are the artichoke growers...Field sanitation was their only defense against inroads of the plume moth, and worminess averaged 25 percent for a given crop. Growers found that the patented device developed from the Herms and Ellsworth discoveries reduced that average to 3 percent. The artichoke grower uses one light to the acre and his costs for the device, its installation (underground wiring) and labor run \$30 an acre. Further experiments may reduce the need for lights to one for every 2 acres. Life of the device is 10 years. Applied to vineyards this season, the devices are expected to fight the destructive grape leafhopper to a standstill...Much of the credit for working out this method is due the California Committee on the Relation of Electricity to Agriculture, which has financed the work..."

Rural "Baby                    Heaviest sales of much-advertised "baby bonds" have Bond" Sales                    been in rural districts of the Middle West. Latest available figures show a total sales volume for the entire country of \$185,474,000 (maturity value) or an approximate average of \$1,000,-000 in purchases for each business day since March 1. (Wall Street Journal.)

Romance of                    "Sir Richard Gregory, editor of Nature, in a recent Medicine                    address on 'Science and the Press', said that it is desirable to cultivate in the mind of the public an understanding of the purposes for which men devote their lives to scientific experiment and inquiry," says the New York Times editorially. "Too little attention, he contended, is given to the story of the quest itself--of the way by which the goal of achievement has been reached...The New York Academy of Medicine, with a view to giving the laity an acquaintance with the methods of medical science, its traditions and objectives, has planned a series of lectures under the general title of 'The Art and Romance of Medicine'...John Buchan (Lord Tweedsmuir) in his book on 'Escapes and Hurried Journeys', said that romance grows out of an effort to cover a certain distance in a limited time and under an urgent compulsion, and that when these are in conflict the commonplace thing becomes a 'sporting event'! In no other field is the commonplace so often lifted into the romantic as in that of medicine, where human skill in limited time has to meet an urgent compulsion in the form of some deep malady or sudden injury. If there is anything that takes higher place as a 'sporting event' it is the patient inquiry of the researcher whose mind is all indifferent to time if only it can continue 'on the quest'."



**Farm Real Estate**

Twelve of the best informed men in the country on farm real estate values--the 12 heads of the federal land banks--told the Wall Street Journal recently that farm prices are rising and purchases of farms are showing sharp increases over a year ago. Farm buying, it was generally agreed, is the result of a desire among farmers themselves to increase their holdings and not the outgrowth of a "back to the farm" movement, with new investments coming from urban centers. However, city buying is a factor in some districts. As for the land banks themselves, as apart from the general picture in the sections they serve, collections are improving and sale of farm property held is being accelerated. From several regions came word that insurance companies are marking up the price of their farm property holdings and refusing to sell until they get the prices they demand.

**Soviet Collectives**

An increasingly liberal policy on the part of the Soviet Government toward collective farmers is seen in the decree of September 30 reorganizing the entire system of consumers' cooperatives in the villages, says a Moscow cable to the New York Times. This year has witnessed a series of decrees aimed at inspiring farmers already in the collectives to greater effort and at drawing the remaining individualist farmers (these constitute 10 percent) into the socialized farming system. The decrees provide: Outright ownership of the land by collective farms; collective farmers are permitted to own a larger amount of personal property; former kulaks as well as their children and other "declassed" elements are allowed to enter collective farms provided their "class viewpoint has been reformed"; and reorganization of trade in the villages. The new decree orders the establishment of 5,000 large village stores during 1935 and 1936, in addition to the existing 4,000, and instructs the state bank to issue to Centroysoyuz, the central administration of the consumers' cooperatives, a loan of 30,000,000 rubles for the organization and equipment of the new shops.

**Puerto Rico Rural Rehabilitation**

"With \$40,000,000 from the work relief appropriation available by order of President Roosevelt and the super-structure of personnel set up for island reconstruction, Dr. Ernest Gruening, director of the Puerto Rico Reconstruction Administration, expects that this major island undertaking in the national recovery program will soon be under way," says correspondence from San Juan (P.R.) to the New York Times. "Of the money to be expended approximately three-fourths will go into rural rehabilitation with back-to-the-land and land redistribution as the main objectives...Reconstruction in Puerto Rico is to include the following: rural rehabilitation, reforestation, rural electrification, slum clearance and an extensive building program for the University of Puerto Rico...Back of the whole plan is a firm administration determination to establish a new land policy to offset the concentration of large holdings due to the development of the sugar industry. The expressed desire is not to drive the sugar industry out, but rather to break up the land holdings and make wider ownership possible through extensive homesteading and, if practicable, to restrict sugar manufacturing to a milling basis..."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 10--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.95; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.80-11.15; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.35-11.00; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.35. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.25-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 131 1/8-133 1/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\*Minneapl. 129 1/8-131 1/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 97-104; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106-123; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 120-124; Chi. 125-126 1/2; St. Louis 123 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 114; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 86; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 53 3/8-54 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82 1/2-84 1/2; St. Louis 92 (Nom); No. 3 yellow, Chi. 87-88 1/2; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88-89 1/2; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27 1/8-27 7/8; K.C. 30-32; Chi. 29-30 1/2; St. Louis 30 1/2; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 68-70; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2 barley, Minneap. 41-42; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-179.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged 95¢-\$1.20 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 55¢-60¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey Cobblers 75¢-\$1.10 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Cobblers 85¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 65¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.45-\$1.67 1/2 carlot basis in Chicago; 55¢-62 1/2¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$8.50-\$9 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$18-\$20 in St. Louis; \$8-\$9 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow Varieties of onions sold at \$1-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢ in Chicago. Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1.15-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1, 2 1/2 inch minimum, McIntosh apples sold at \$1-\$1.12 1/2; and Rhode Island Greenings 50¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City; Baldwins 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price Middling 7/8 inch cotton in ten designated markets declined 4 points from the previous close to 10.92¢ per lb. On the same day last year the price was 12.57¢. October future contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 3 points to 10.95¢ and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.96¢.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 27 1/2 cents; 91 Score, 27 1/4 cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 1/4-16 1/2 cents; Y.Americas, 16 3/4-17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30 1/2-35 cents; Standards, 28-29 3/4 cents; Firsts, 26 5/4 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 11

Section 1

October 12, 1935

## SEA ISLAND COTTON

The boll weevil's thirst and an increased demand for long staple cotton have combined to bring about successful experiments in Florida in reviving the production of Sea Island cotton in the South, says a Madison(Fla.) report by the Associated Press. The Federal Emergency Relief Administration allocated a fund for Sea Island cotton experiments and George D. Smith was selected as entomologist. Working on a weevil-control experiment, he sought an infested field and tried a poisoned syrup mixture. The first trial was made just after a hard shower and Mr. Smith decided the weevils had satisfied their thirst on the rain water. The same was true in the morning when dew was on the leaves. Out of this discovery came the policy of spraying plants with liquid poisons in the afternoon, when the weevils are thirsty and moisture at a premium. In spite of rains from late June to early September, farmers who planted Sea Island cotton this year reported yields of 500 to 1,200 pounds an acre.

## TREASURY REFUNDING

The Treasury's last bond refunding until 1940 closed at midnight last night when the conversion offer on \$1,250,000,000 of 4 1/4 percent Fourth Liberty loan bonds, called for October 15, expired. Closing of the current conversion offer brought to an end an \$8,200,000,000 bond-refunding program which the Treasury has carried out during the last two years. It is the largest such operation in the history of the government and has resulted in the saving of millions of dollars a year by reducing the interest which must be paid on the public debt. (Press.)

## TRUCKING SYSTEM

Formation of a trucking system whose members now are doing a \$12,000,000 business annually was announced yesterday at a meeting of independent truckers from all parts of the East and Middle West, says a Buffalo report to the New York Times. William Laube, Jr., of Waterbury, Conn., was elected president of the new organization to be known as Truck Systems of America. He said the system would be one of the largest freight forwarding organizations in the country. Its lines will extend from Portland, Me., to Denver, Col., and from Minneapolis, Minn., to Atlanta, Ga. It is made up of "local freight forwarders bound together in a great enterprise covering thousands of miles".

## "STAR FARMER"

The "star farmer" of 1935 was selected yesterday from the ranks of high school students of vocational agriculture and will be named and publicly honored with an award of \$500 October 22 at the annual convention of the Future Farmers of America in Kansas City. (Press.)

Monetary  
Lore

"At least we are getting a little more sophisticated in monetary lore," says Today editorially (October 12).

"Gold has been flowing to this country in a considerable stream. Five or six years ago, newspapers and orators would have joined in rejoicings over this proof of our greatness and our supremacy. Nowadays, the movement is deplored, publicly and privately, as it certainly ought to be. One of the unsolved problems of international finance is the tramp balances, the liquid funds which are international vagabonds, fleeing at the first hint of frost, never doing honest work where they sojourn but doing incalculable mischief when they suddenly depart."

Civil Service  
Examinations

The Civil Service Commission announces the following examinations: senior highway engineer-economist, \$4,600; highway engineer-economist, \$3,800; associate highway engineer-economist, \$3,200; assistant highway engineer-economist, \$2,600; Bureau of Public Roads, unassembled, applications to be on file by October 31.

Chinese  
Cotton

With Japanese and Chinese cotton textile industries beckoning for raw material, China is making a stupendous effort to improve and enlarge her cotton production, says Shanghai correspondence to the New York Times. American and other foreign cottons, experimentally planted in Chinese soil, have not justified expectations. Experts agree that foreign cottons will not thrive in China because the greater humidity of this country gives rise to fungus and disease and because most foreign cotton, particularly American, requires more time for ripening than the Chinese variety. It appears that enlargement of area and increase of cotton production will not materially assist eastern textile industries. China will first have to produce a variety suitable for fine spinning and satisfy the Chinese peasant, who plants "two-crop" fields. A variety that requires a whole season to mature would not induce him to plant. A large experimental bureau is being constructed in Shanghai and is expected to be completed by November for opening next spring. This bureau, divided into four departments--experimental, weaving, spinning and dyeing--will attempt to improve all phases of the Chinese cotton textile industry. Looms and accessories have been purchased from foreign manufacturers.

Neon Lamps  
for Plants

Neon lamps, running on the same principle as the red-glowing American street signs, have proved far more satisfactory than the conventional incandescent lamps for use in forcing plants and flowers in the experimental greenhouses of the Agricultural College of Wageningen, the Netherlands, says a Science Service report from Amsterdam. They are more economical, partly because they convert a far greater proportion of the electric current into light and waste less as heat and partly also because their light is rich in the yellow and red wave lengths that are most stimulating to the action of chlorophyll in the green leaves. In some of the experiments an extra supply of carbon dioxide gas was artificially administered.



**Anti-Tularemia**            A serum and vaccine, devised by Dr. Lee Foshay, department of bacteriology, University of Cincinnati Medical College, as preparedness against tularemia has been supplied the Public Health Center in Cincinnati, Ohio, for inoculation of hunters in preparation for the approaching opening of the hunting season. These preparations were supplied the Cincinnati Health Center last year by Dr. Foshay and were found to have provided a high degree of protection against the disease to approximately 100 persons who were inoculated with them. Dr. Foshay has been experimenting with the tularemia serum and vaccine for the past five years. Further experiments will be necessary, he says, before the preparations may be accepted as "standard". (Science News Letter, October 5.)

**National Research Council**            Dr. Isaiah Bowman, chairman of the National Research Council, summarizing the 1934-35 work of the council in Science (October 11), refers to governmental relationships as one of the major fields of activity. "The work of the Science Advisory Board, in its second year of operation as a committee of the council, has demonstrated the extraordinary service which the scientists of the country can render government where suitable opportunities are afforded. Instead of having its usefulness limited to the submission of reports upon random requests for aid and advice from the scientific bureaus of the government or the Congress, the board has been able, through the approval of the President of the United States and through the cooperation of the several heads of departments, to study and report upon scientific problems in a coordinated way. It has been demonstrated that there exists a need for a permanent service of this comprehensive type. Steps have already been taken to make permanent the valuable features of the past two years experience of the board by providing new agencies within the framework of the National Academy of Sciences and in line with its charter obligations. No one interested in the progress of science can fail to realize the importance of maintaining strong scientific bureaus in the Federal Government; and our citizens have the right to expect that the organized agencies of science and especially the National Academy and the National Research Council with their permanent endowments and high prestige, shall exert themselves unremittingly and effectively to accomplish this purpose..."

**Proved Bulls**                    "It is evident that the breeders of registered dairy cattle are coming more and more to the conclusion that it is essential to prove a bull before using him extensively in a good herd," says an editorial in Hoard's Dairyman (October 10). "It requires some expense, trouble and time to take a young bull, out of a good cow by a sire out of a good cow and with good relatives, and determine whether he has the ability to transmit good type and production to his offspring before placing him at the head of a herd. Since most of our cattle carry high production, mediocre production and low production, it is necessary, if we are to make progress in breeding, to sample such a bull before we know what he can do. For years breeders purchased bulls upon scanty pedigree information and on selected as well as inflated production of their ancestry. It was assumed that such bulls would transmit high production to their offspring. It was discovered that this is not necessarily true..."





# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 12

Section 1

October 14, 1935

## RAILROAD TRAFFIC

Railroads in the first six months of the year carried more passengers than in any like period since 1931 and without any fatality resulting from a train accident, according to the Association of American Railroads. Passenger traffic in the first half of the year amounted to 8,600,000,000 passenger miles, an increase of 22.7 percent from the low level touched in the first half of 1933. This was equivalent to the transportation of one passenger 344,000 times around the world without a fatal injury. (Press.)

## PRICE STUDY

An effort to interest industry in increasing the possessions and standards of living of the masses by taking advantage of technological progress to lower prices will be made by the Brookings Institution. The research institution's economists have already declared that share-the-wealth schemes and NRA regulation do not provide a satisfactory solution for what they term the need for wider wealth distribution. (Press.)

## MIDDLE WEST MILK STRIKE

Striking dairymen of northern Illinois and southern Wisconsin were reported yesterday to be making a new peace move, and last night reports of violence became fewer as road blockades became weaker. The developments indicated, Chicago officials said, that the strike was breaking up through lack of interest. Chicago's milk supply yesterday was 60 percent of normal, 5 percent greater than Saturday's receipts and the largest since the strike was called two weeks ago, a survey indicated. (Press.)

## INDUSTRIAL ACTIVITY

Industrial activity in the first week of October was maintained at the September level, the Department of Commerce said in its weekly survey of domestic business. The index of steel and automobile production for the week ended October 5 advanced, while the index of electric power output changed slightly. Steel ingot production advanced 1 point to 53 percent of capacity in the week to October 5, but the American Iron and Steel Institute's estimate for the last week indicates a decline of 1 point. The volume of industrial production in the world increased only slightly in August, according to the monthly statement of the National Industrial Conference Board. Unemployment fell off a little, world prices of international foodstuffs advanced, security markets declined and foreign currencies moved lower in terms of the dollar, the review declared. (Press.)

Nutrition  
Problems

"That nutrition is once again to the fore is an indication of the widespread interest in this problem and of the dissatisfaction that exists with present standards, excellent as these may be when compared with those of 50 to 100 years ago," says an editorial in the British Medical Journal (September 28). "...Discussion on the problem was held at Geneva at the second committee on the international problem of nutrition, when many delegates gave interesting information concerning the way in which under nutrition was being combated and the wholesomeness of food insured. The Copenhagen health services insist that all raw milk shall be certified as from tubercle-free herds. In Hungary a service of visiting nurses has been developed in rural districts to advise housewives on the purchase and preparation of food. In some countries, the United States and Holland being two examples, surpluses of certain foods are being distributed free or at a nominal price to the unemployed. Earl De La Warr, Parliamentary Secretary to the Ministry of Agriculture, gave an account of what is done in Great Britain in providing milk for school children so that 3,000,000 children consume a daily glass of milk...being in fact a subsidy on consumption instead of on production..."

Labor  
Index

Reflecting a better-than-seasonal improvement in general business activity, The Nation Index of Labor Welfare rose so sharply in August as nearly to offset the previous month's decline. The upturn appears to have been concentrated almost entirely in the manufacturing industries and bituminous coal mining. While employment in these branches rose by 197,000 there was a drop of 42,000 in the non-manufacturing industries. Weekly payrolls in manufacturing and mining were up approximately \$10,100,000, while those of other industries declined by \$2,100,000. As a result of these changes, the average weekly wage rose from \$21.30 to \$21.60--the sharpest increase for any month in the past year. Although this advance was partially counterbalanced by a 1/2 of 1 percent rise in the cost of living, real wages--the true measure of working-class welfare--recovered their previous loss and climbed within a fraction of 1 percent of the 1932 level. (The Nation, October 10.)

State  
Forests

"When President Roosevelt signed the Fulmer bill, another spoke was driven in the nation's forestry wheel and a plan set up for acquiring, developing, administering and managing state forests in coordination with the national program of forest land management," says an editorial in American Forests (October). "The Fulmer act ranks with the five most important steps in American forest legislation... Under the act, the facilities and funds of the Federal Government are available for establishing and developing a national system of widely distributed and coordinated state forests. As returns are derived from the sale of timber or the use of the land the Federal investment is returned, and meanwhile the state's responsibility is recognized without undue Federal domination. The plan is in line with the thought expressed in the President's letter of last January, addressed to all governors, that 'maintenance of our forests and the industries dependent upon them, which in normal times afford employment to large numbers of our people, is very vital to the welfare of every



state. It is essential for the permanent recovery of our country". It also conforms with recommendations of the National Resources Board that the states should add 60,000,000 million acres to the 17,000,000 acres now under state ownership and management. The U.S. Forest Service has gained a position of leadership in the forestry field because of the vast area of national forests on which it may demonstrate practical methods of handling forest land for growing timber and for allied uses. The new act opens the way for the states to exercise similar leadership in that it provides the instrument by which the states may add lands to state ownership..."

Health by Radio                      Alan Blanchard, of the California Tuberculosis Association, writing on "Health Information on the Air" in the American Journal of Public Health (October) says it was found that "health workers have the legal weapon to force off the air any 'quack' program on health that can be shown to be dangerous to the public health. The Federal Communications Act, designed primarily to exert control over the engineering factors in the field of communications, also gives the commission power to rule off the air stations carrying programs that are objectionable from a general public interest or public service standpoint. The commission has no power to censor such programs in advance, but on the receipt of a sufficient number of complaints, or the complaint of any responsible group or official, may investigate them; and if the complaints seem warranted, conduct a hearing...To date 5 stations in the United States have had their licenses revoked by the commission. Three of these were penalized because of quack medical programs. One was for the notorious Dr. J. R. Brinkley's goat gland treatment program, carried on a station in Kansas. The other two advertised cancer 'cures'..."

Frozen Bread                      To hunt for some good way of delaying staleness of bread, the American Association of Cereal Chemists tried effects of both heat and cold, says Science Service. Stored hot, that is, up toward 150 degrees F., bread would become stale more slowly, but flavor and color were discouraging. But effects of freezing surprised the experimenters. The bread became partially stale, according to technical tests of penetration. Yet the aroma and flavor were pronounced as good as, or even better than, in freshly baked bread. At a recent meeting of New York cereal chemists, the chemists were fed bread that had been kept a week below freezing and bread baked the previous day and handled in ordinary fashion. The majority voted for the week-old product, for aroma and flavor. If the tests, now being continued, prove satisfactory, the baking industry will benefit. Shipment of bakery goods to more remote points and better adjustment of supply and demand, with less waste, are possible benefits.

Department Store Sales                      Department store sales throughout the country reached in September the highest point in four years, the index of the Federal Reserve Board shows. The index, not adjusted to allow for seasonal variations, jumped from 62 percent of the 1923-25 average in August to 86 percent during September. This is the highest point which the unadjusted index has touched since November 1931, except for the annual spurt of holiday trade in December of every year. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 11--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.75-13.25; cows good 5.50-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.25-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.50-11.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.65-11.00; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.75-11.00; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.95; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-9.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $130\frac{1}{4}$ - $132\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 No.Spr.\*Minneap.  $128\frac{1}{4}$ - $130\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $99\frac{3}{4}$ - $103\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $105\frac{3}{4}$ - $122\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $118\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $123\frac{3}{4}$ - $125\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $85\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2, Minneap. 52  $1\frac{1}{8}$ -53  $1\frac{1}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 82; St. Louis 89; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ -88; St. Louis  $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ -88; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 27- $27\frac{3}{4}$ ; K.C. 30-32; Chi.  $28\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis 31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-61; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175-179.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.05-\$1.20 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 60¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 80¢-\$1.10 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.60 carlot basis in Chicago; 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢-62 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes brought \$1.25-\$1.85 per stave barrel in eastern cities; \$1.10-\$1.25 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 60¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow varieties of onions sold at \$1-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 99¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢ in Cincinnati. New York Danish type cabbage \$15-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$9 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Racine. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples, \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-85¢ and Delicious 75¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8" cotton in 10 designated markets declined 7 points from the previous close to 10.85 cents per pound. On the same date last year, the price was 12.57 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 10 points to 10.85 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 8 points to 10.88 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 27 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Eaisies,  $16\frac{1}{4}$ - $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-35 cents; Standards, 29- $29\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts,  $26\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 13

Section 1

October 15, 1935

## RUSSIAN

### WHEAT CROP

Bringing in one of the greatest wheat crops in Russia's history, estimated at between 100,000,000 and 110,000,000 tons, and delivering it to the state grain elevators a month earlier than last year, Soviet farmers were hailed yesterday throughout the capital's press as having mastered the modern machinery of agriculture, according to a Moscow cable to the New York Times. State and collective farmers, as well as individual farmers, have completed grain deliveries ahead of time, state farms delivering 15 percent more grain than last year.

## TARIFF

### SCHEDULE

The United States marks a departure in foreign trade policies today by inaugurating a two-column tariff schedule-- with Germany in the second column. A 10-year-old German-American trade treaty expired yesterday as a result of Berlin's formal notice of abrogation a year ago. Henceforth goods imported from Germany must pay the highest prevailing duties while goods from all other nations will be granted the benefit of any tariff reductions contained in reciprocal trade pacts now effective with Belgium, Sweden and Haiti. (A.P.)

## PAN-AMERICAN ASSEMBLY

Peace was described as the basis of advancement, for science, literature and the arts by Secretary of State Hull yesterday in welcoming delegates to the second general assembly of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History in the Pan-American Union. "Peace," he said, "is the goal toward which civilization has been struggling and is the first and most necessary requisite for the growth and refinement of science, literature and art; for the progressive improvement of the social, economic and spiritual welfare of the peoples of the world." (Washington Post.)

## A. F. OF L. CONVENTION

By a rising vote the American Federation of Labor convention yesterday reiterated its stand for the five-day week and six-hour day and it was announced that the federation would again support the Black-Connery 30-hour bill at the next congressional session. (New York Times.)

## HEALTH SURVEY

A survey of health of 750,000 American families is to be started this morning by the Public Health Service. Some 6,000 white-collar workers, paid from an allotment of \$3,-400,000 from relief funds, will ask occupants of dwellings how the health of the family has been during the past year. The survey will embrace 95 cities and towns. (Press.)

Yale Review               The twenty-fifth anniversary number of Yale Review (Autumn) includes as a distinguished feature brief reviews of the 25 years by nationally known authorities in various branches of the arts and sciences, including James Rowland Angell, Walter Lippmann, Alvin Johnson, Edgar S. Furniss, Sir Arthur Salter, Andre Siegfried, William H. Chamberlin, H. L. Mencken, St. John Ervine, Thomas Mann, Robert Edmund Jones, Lewis Mumford, Mary Colum, W. J. Henderson, Harvey Wilcoy Corbett, Henry Norris Russell, Edward P. Warner, Thomas Hunt Morgan, C. G. Abbot, Arthur H. Compton.

Rothamsted Experimental Station       "An event of great importance in the history of the Rothamsted Experimental Station occurred in 1934, namely, the purchase of the farm and adjoining lands by the Rothamsted trustees," says Nature (London) for September 28. "Few people perhaps realize that hitherto this experimental center, with its long-term trials known the world over, was held only on a lease and that it was threatened by the encroachment of the builder. The sum necessary for purchase was speedily raised by public subscription. A glance at the subscription list gives ample testimony, if such were needed, of the high esteem in which the station is held by farming organisations and business men. It is not out of place perhaps to mention here that unique organisation, the Society for Extending the Rothamsted Experiments, which was founded in 1904. This society has not only helped financially but, by looking ahead, has also enabled important work to be initiated without the delays that usually occur if the money question is left until it is time to start work...In the section in the 1934 report dealing with soil cultivation, great importance must be attached to the studies on the effects of rotary cultivation. This method of tilth production is entirely new and of great promise; the work at Rothamsted will give advisers and investigators definite information upon which to work. In Dr. Crowther's contribution, special interest is attached to the hypothesis which is put forward that, in a heavy soil, nitrate washed out of the surface may be stored in the structural units of the subsoil. To quote this report, 'it seems possible that this hypothesis may serve to bridge the gulf between the pedologist's concern with the deeper horizons and the analyst's use of surface samples.'..."

Population Articles       The October issue of Social Forces (quarterly) contains as its leading articles five on population problems: National Significance of Recent Trends in Farm Population, by Rexford G. Tugwell; Rural Educational Problems in Relation to New Trends in Population Distribution, by F. W. Reeves; Southern Population and Social Planning, by T. J. Wooster, Jr.; Significance of Differential Reproduction for American Educational Policy, by Frederick Osborn; Factors Affecting Variations in Human Fertility, by Frank W. Notestein and Clyde V. Kiser. F. W. Reeves, of the Tennessee Valley Authority, says in his article: "...It becomes evident that a different type of training is also needed for the teachers (in rural areas). Not only must the colleges prepare teachers for this rural educational program but they must prepare their graduates for work in rural areas. In my opinion the greatest opportunity that colleges have for increased service lies in the field of adult education. Fewer and shorter



working days and the increasing chances of occupational shifts throughout life combine with many other factors to make adult education vitally important. Colleges may expand into this field through an intensified program for a specific area as well as through a broad program for an unlimited area. The intensified program might well consist of vocational and general courses offered for credit and of vocational, general and recreational courses or activities offered without credit to adults who cannot take resident work. Much of this non-credit work should be carried on by means of the radio and motion pictures..."

**Civil Service**      The Civil Service Commission announces the following  
**Examinations**      examinations, unassembled, applications to be on file by  
                          November 4: entomologist (physiology) \$3,800; assistant ento-  
 mologist (man and animals) \$2,600; assistant entomologist (plant disease  
 transmission) \$2,600; assistant physiologist (apiculture) \$2,600, Bureau of  
 Entomology and Plant Quarantine; associate special writer, \$3,200; associ-  
 ate special writer and exhibits designer, \$3,200; assistant special writer,  
 \$2,600; assistant special writer and exhibits designer, \$2,600, Children's  
 Bureau.

**Irish Free**      "Both political parties in the Free State agree that  
**State Farming**      farmers have suffered in the Anglo-Irish economic war," say  
                          C. and N. Mansergh in The Countryman (England) for October.  
 "Fianna Fail claim that their position will ultimately be stabilized by  
 the introduction of mixed farming. The transition has quite obviously been  
 hastened by the penal tariffs on cattle for the government has been enabled  
 to put forward its tillage policy under extremely favourable conditions.  
 Dependence upon the export of bullocks did in fact mean dependence upon  
 the British market...In any circumstances the transition from pastoral to  
 mixed farming must be difficult. The peculiar circumstances affecting the  
 Free State, while making the transition easier from the political point of  
 view, very greatly exaggerated the hardships of the farming community.  
 Taxation was necessarily high and relief in the form of de-rating on the  
 English model could not be seriously considered for some time...At the same  
 time, while many farmers may oppose the political program of the government,  
 few regret the change-over to mixed farming. It has brought new methods  
 to the knowledge of an over-conservative community, it holds out prospects  
 of an increase in agricultural labour, and it has instilled a new vitality  
 in rural life."

**International**      A further shrinkage of the favorable merchandise trade  
**Payments**      balance to \$29,000,000, net gold imports of \$804,000,000 and  
                          a net inflow of short-term and long-term capital funds of  
 about \$660,000,000 were the outstanding features of the United States bal-  
 ance of international payments in the first six months of 1935, according  
 to a summary by Amos E. Taylor, assistant chief of the finance division of  
 the Department of Commerce. The export-trade balance was the smallest in  
 any similar period since 1926. As compared with the first six months of  
 1934, when the favorable balance was \$172,000,000, the small balance this  
 year resulted from exports valued at \$1,024,000,000 and imports of \$995,-  
 000,000, whereas a year before exports were \$1,036,000,000 and imports  
 \$864,000,000. (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 14--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations) Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.75; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.90; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.65-10.90; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.85; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.50; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 127 5/8-129 5/8; No. 2 D. No.Spr.\*Minneap. 125 5/8-127 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 98 $\frac{3}{4}$ -102 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 104 $\frac{3}{4}$ -121 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 117 $\frac{1}{4}$ -122; Chi. 123-125 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 114 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 109 $\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48 $\frac{3}{4}$ -49 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 81-83; St. Louis 87; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 86-87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 86 $\frac{1}{2}$ -87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 $\frac{3}{4}$ -27 $\frac{1}{4}$ ; K.C. 29 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 27 $\frac{3}{4}$ -29; St. Louis 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting Minneap. 55-62; No. 2 barley, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 173 $\frac{3}{4}$ -176 $\frac{3}{4}$ . Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.05-\$1.25 per 100-pounds in the East; 75¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.10 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢-90¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.65 carlot basis in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought \$1-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in eastern cities;; 95¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-90¢ in Cincinnati. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.90 per stave barrels in eastern markets; \$1.10 f.o.b. East Shore Points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$8 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$20 in St. Louis; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Appleton Section. New York U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-85¢ and Delicious 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings and Baldwins 75¢-87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets declined 2 points from the previous close to 10.83 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.42 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 1 point to 10.84 cents per pound; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.82 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 cents; 91 Score, 27 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 27 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American Cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas, 16 $\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 30-35 cents; Standards, 29-29 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Firsts, 26-26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 14

Section 1

October 16, 1935

## URGES MASS CONSUMPTION

Secretary Perkins appealed last night for a system of mass consumption to balance present mass production, says an Ames (Iowa) report by the Associated Press. Miss Perkins said the wheels of industry are kept turning by a steady demand for goods. "The economic life of the nation is being restored," she said, "by the building up of the income of farmers and wage earners, thus serving to make them spenders. Our industrial organization can be made to function properly by continuing to build up the purchasing power of farmers and wage earners in this country."

## U.S.-CANADIAN TRADE PACT

Renewed efforts to speed up negotiations of the proposed Canadian-American reciprocal trade pact were predicted yesterday, since the Canadian elections have been removed as an element of uncertainty. The victorious liberals and W. L. MacKenzie King, slated to become premier, are understood in Washington to be inclined toward the policies of the foreign trade program being carried out by Secretary Hull. (A.P.)

## AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE ENROLLMENT

Increased farm incomes were credited for the largest percentage increase in fall enrollment (36.4 percent over last year's) since the World War at the University of Minnesota College of Agriculture, Forestry and Home Economics, says the Associated Press. "The increased enrollment," Dean W. C. Coffey said, "probably reflects a steadily increasing farm income in the Northwest." At the Morris and Crookston schools of agriculture, offshoots of the State College of Agriculture, registration this fall reached all time peaks, showing the biggest percentage gains since 1929.

## NEW YORK REFORESTATION

Nearly 11,000,000 trees have been planted by the CCC on the New York State reforestation areas this fall, Conservation Commissioner Osborne announced yesterday. The planting program is now in full swing and the department plans to have 20,000,000 trees in the ground before the work ends for the season. The work will cease on the advent of heavy frost. (A.P.)

## BUSINESS FAILURES

Business failures in the United States totaled 183 for the week ended October 10. This, according to Dun & Bradstreet, stands as the lowest figure for business defaults since September 6, 1934. (A.P.)

Dakota                      "...Recently a huge new public stockyard was opened in  
Stockyard                  Fargo, North Dakota, the first to be established in the  
                                Dakotas...It was a gala day in the history of the Northwest.  
Business leaders from throughout the territory came by the trainload. Farmers came by the thousands, most of them in smart-looking cars. This may mark a distinct improvement in the relations between business and agriculture...Some good comes out of every disaster and the Northwest will cash in on its benefits for years to come...For the first time in history both the buyer and the seller are anxious to get the best price possible out of the worst animals. The result is that herds in the Northwest and particularly in North Dakota were almost cleaned of scrub animals and the best stock is left as the nucleus for future herds..." (Business Week, October 12.)

Measurement                "It is interesting to note that M. Pyke, B.Sc., pre-  
of Rancidity                sented a paper to the Society of Public Analysts in which  
                                was described a colorimetric method for the quantitative  
measurement of rancidity," says Food Manufacture (London) for October.  
"One of the main disadvantages of the Kreis test is that a quantitative interpretation is difficult to obtain and often inaccurate. It is hard to avoid the formation of emulsions and a considerable amount of oil is necessary. This renders the test unsuitable for the examination of cereal products, where the oil must first be extracted before every test. The Pyke method was, on the other hand, devised, in the first place, to investigate the autooxidative changes in the fat of the wheat germ. However, the method has been used on other cereals and animal products and on a variety of oils as such."

Course in                      Wisconsin, under a law passed by the last legislature,  
Cooperation                  is the first state to prescribe cooperative marketing and  
                                consumers' cooperation as a compulsory course in its public  
schools. The law states that cooperative marketing shall be taught in  
"every common school", and that the state university, teachers colleges,  
normal schools, public high schools and vocational schools "shall prescribe adequate and essential instruction in cooperative marketing and consumers' cooperation." A knowledge of cooperative principles and methods is made compulsory for a certificate to teach economics, social studies or agriculture. The state superintendent of public instruction and the dean of the college of agriculture at the state university are preparing outlines and other experimental text materials for the use of the teachers of these new courses. (Survey, October.)

Forestry                      Harold S. Newins, associate professor of forestry at  
Course                        Michigan State College, has been appointed head of the new  
                                forestry department at the University of Florida's College  
of Agriculture, says a report from Gainesville. The new forestry department will offer courses in dendrology, silviculture, logging, lumbering and forest economics. It will also offer ranger course to men in that line of work, but such courses cannot be used in credit toward a university degree.



Corn and Business "...The true value of the corn crop is in its quality, and the weather reports during September indicate that it is a good one," says an editorial in the Wall Street Journal (October 14). "With the high prices prevailing for livestock an increase in the feeding value of corn means money for the farmers. The importance of this to general business is that the farmer's dollar loses little time in moving into the stream of business. Livestock forms one of the main sources of agricultural income and the feed conditions of a year ago are reversed. A year ago flocks and herds were being depleted because of lack of feed; this year there is plenty of feedstuffs. Corn, which may be called the raw material for the making of meat, promises to be sufficient for all needs. Speaking of the possibilities of a good corn crop the Corn Belt Farm Dailies said recently: 'No other business factor is of greater significance at this time and none is more promising. If there were any way to measure the increased sales of automobiles, tractors, farm machinery, household equipment, paints, fencing material, clothing and many other things because of a good corn crop the totals would be impressive.'...This increase in livestock returns will flow through banking, industry, commerce, transportation and labor."

Washington State Nursery "...Ted Goodyear, Washington State Supervisor of Forestry, is authority for the statement that the State of Washington now has a larger tree nursery than any other state in the union," says West Coast Lumberman (October). "...This new state nursery is located in a tract of some 42,000 acres of cut-over lands purchased under authority of a law which authorized the State Forest Board to buy cut-over lands, issuing as payment 75-year, 1 percent interest bonds. This particular tract was purchased at 50 cents an acre. Already the state has sold enough fire-killed cedar to pay the interest for the next 15 years... The Elma CCC camp has done all the work incident to the nursery. Two acres of land were cleared and put into seedbeds. A drying shed was constructed, and 450 trays for drying cones provided. The work moved along so smoothly that the first year 6,000,000 seedlings are being raised and will be ready to plant in the spring..."

Russian Opinion on Shelterbelts The notion of radically modifying dry-land climates by planting large masses of trees is definitely rejected by a veteran Russian forester, says a Science Service report.

The forester is Prof. G. N. Vyssotsky, of the Kharkov Forest Experiment Station. Although he himself first advanced the doctrine of "forwarding" rains in humid regions, by the more rapid evaporation taking place from their foliage, he disclaims its applicability to arid regions.

Shelterbelt planting is a different matter, Prof. Vyssotsky emphasizes. Shelterbelts are regularly established features of the steppe land-use program. "In general there is no doubt as to the beneficial effects of shelterbelts," he says. "Their snow-collecting capacity is of great importance to roads, farmsteads and settlements; they serve as protection from snowdrifts, blowing sand and to some extent from dust as well as strong winds; in some cases they can be used as protection for cultivated areas and for encircling ravines..." It is as snow fences that shelterbelts serve their most useful end, in Prof. Vyssotsky's opinion.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 15--Livestock at Chicago, slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.80; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.85; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.15-10.80; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.40; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $126\frac{3}{4}$ - $128\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\* Minneap.  $99\frac{1}{4}$ - $103\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $105\frac{1}{4}$ - $122\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\* K.C.  $115\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $116\frac{1}{2}$ -125; St. Louis 116; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 110; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $84\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 50  $\frac{3}{8}$ -51  $\frac{3}{8}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $81\frac{1}{2}$ -83; St. Louis 86-88; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $88\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $86\frac{3}{4}$ - $87\frac{3}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26  $\frac{5}{8}$ -27  $\frac{1}{8}$ ; K.C. 29; Chi.  $27\frac{1}{2}$ - $29\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 30-31; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 66-68; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54-60; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $175\frac{1}{2}$ - $179\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.15-\$1.40 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 75¢-80¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.25 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢ carlot sales; in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35 carlot basis in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 75¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 95¢-\$1.05 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-90¢ in Cincinnati; 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.85 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$8 f.o.b. Rochester. New York Round type \$10-\$12 in the East; \$5-\$6 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin stock \$16-\$18 in St. Louis; \$12-\$13 f.o.b. Racine. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1-\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York; Rhode Island Greenings 60¢-75¢. Eastern Delicious 75¢-\$1.15 in the East; \$1 f.o.b. Cumberland-Shenandoah-Potomac District.

Average price of Middling  $7/8$ " cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 1 point from the previous close to 10.84 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.52 cents. October futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 3 points to 10.87 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $28\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 29- $29\frac{1}{4}$  cents; Firsts,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 15

Section 1

October 17, 1935

**BUSINESS RESPONSIBILITY** Business was invited yesterday by Secretary of Commerce Roper to "take back the responsibility assumed by the Government in times of emergency." Insisting industry will have to take this task on its own "eventually," Roper told newspapermen that the Government "does not want to meddle or regiment business or industry. Business must work out for itself the degree and kind of help which it needs from the Government," the Cabinet official said. (Press.)

**MOTOR CARRIER BUREAU** Joseph B. Eastman, Federal coordinator of transportation, said yesterday that the national motor carrier act would be administered by a central bureau of the Interstate Commerce Commission at Washington, with field men stationed throughout the United States. He spoke before the National Association of Railroad and Utilities Commissioners. Describing the association members as "the professionals" and the I.C.C. "the amateurs" in the matter of regulating highway traffic, Eastman called upon the state officials to cooperate with the I.C.C. as "deputy commissioners". (A.P.)

**TRADE IN "BUTS AND CALLS" AGAIN** A Chicago report by the Associated Press says trading in privileges in grain futures was resumed yesterday on the Board of Trade. Dealing in bids and offers was opened for the first time since the wheat market's collapse of July 1933, as friends of this time-honored market practice expressed satisfaction with its reinstatement in a restricted form as an important part of the grain trade. Resumption of trading in privileges was made possible by the overwhelming passage on Monday of amendments to the rules of the Board of Trade. The amendments, which contained also a provision for lowering margin requirements, were designed to broaden the volume of grain trading and to ease the restrictions on speculation which at times in recent years had been low.

**GERMAN SUBSIDIES** "With imports throttled, according to the 'new plan' of Dr. Hjalmar Schacht, German Minister of Economics, and exports continuing to rise ever since the 1,000,000,000-mark scheme for subsidies went into effect in June, Germany is successfully pulling herself out of the red ink in her foreign trade," says Otto D. Tolischus in a Berlin wireless to the New York Times. "If she is able to continue her present course she may end the year even with a surplus in her international balance payments, which might not improve her foreign creditors' chances but would serve her in good stead in case recurrent food shortages became too acute for national discipline..."

Pyrethrum  
Growing

R.E. Culbertson, research fellow, Crop Protection Institute, is author of "Points for Pyrethrum Buyers Learned by Pyrethrum Growers" in Chemical Industries (October). He says: "Eight years of experimental work by the author with pyrethrum on several hundred plots in 24 states shows conclusively that pyrethrum can be grown successfully in the United States. In the areas suitably located the plants hold up and yield well and the flowers are as high, and in some instances higher, in toxicity than those imported...Pyrethrum behaves as an annual in the extreme South, as a biennial a little farther North and in general as a perennial lasting at least 7 years within favorable growing areas between 37 and 50 degrees N. latitude, allowance being made for differences in elevation...The following facts have been found: (1) there is no loss in pyrethrines when flowers are dried artificially at 140 degrees F. or under; (2) flowers dried on the stems and stripped when dry test the same as dried flowers stripped while green; (3) plants grown side by side from seed procured from France, Algiers, England, Switzerland, Austria, Dalmatia and Japan show little or no difference in toxicity; (4) at the proper stage of harvesting the proportion of green flowers to stems usually runs 35-40 to 65-60 percent; (5) flowers run somewhat higher in pyrethrines when dried in the shade than when dried in the sun; (6) American-grown flowers are equal to and in many instances superior to imported flowers; (7) plants live longer and do better when the stems are cut off 3-4 inches from the ground at time of harvest; (8) propagation on a commercial scale by division is impractical; (9) pyrethrum is subject to several diseases which have been studied, namely, sclerotinia sp., rhizoctonia, fusarium wilt and alternaria leaf spot."

## Tung Oil

The advance in tung oil substitutes since the beginning of the year, and particularly in recent months, has resulted in much heavier imports of substitute paint and varnish oils and manufacturers are now giving serious attention to the possibility of using more low cost synthetic resins in order to further reduce the consumption of tung oil, according to C. C. Concannon, chief of the Commerce Department's chemical division. The turning of the paint and varnish industry to tung oil substitutes is evidenced by the heavy increase in imports of oiticica perilla, rapeseed and soybean oils, and seeds from which paint and varnish oils can be produced.

Conservation  
Improvement

"One of the main reasons for the alarming decline of wildlife in the United States--a subject frequently discussed in these pages," says Scientific American (November), "is the lack of organization on the part of sportsmen. There are millions of individuals interested in fish and game, yet there is no articulate voice to speak for them. There is ample material for the building of a powerful machine, but no guiding spirit for its assembly and subsequent operation. Now, however, there appears a light in the cloudy picture of conservation. Jay N. Darling, well known for his two years of work as the chief of the Bureau of Biological Survey, appears as one of the guiding spirits of the American Wildlife Institute. Associated with the group are such nationally known figures as Walter P. Chrysler, Thomas H. Beck, Powell Crosley, Jr., and others..."



Scientific                The October issue of Science Progress (a quarterly  
Articles                published in London) contains the following: Selections  
                         From the Story of Plant Migration Revealed by Fossils, by  
A. C. Seward, University of Cambridge; The Optical Anisotropy of Colloidal  
Solutions, by H. Freundlich, University College; The Physical Laboratory  
at the National Gallery, by F. Ian G. Rawlins; The Interpretation of Animal  
Behaviour, by Dr. J. A. Bierans de Haan, The University (Amsterdam); How  
Drugs Act, by H. Raymond Ing, University College; Symbols, Units and Nomen-  
clature, by G. W. O. Howe, University of Glasgow; Do Birds Attack Butter-  
flies? by L. Richmond Wheeler, Malayan Educational Service.

Emergency                "Crop failure and low prices which prevailed in recent  
Crop Loans               years placed thousands of farmers in a position where it was  
                         impossible for them to finance the production of crops this  
year," says an editorial in the Weekly Kansas City Star (October 9). "The  
government provided emergency loans to meet this situation, which will be-  
come due in November. This advancement of funds was not made on the basis  
of relief or as a dole, but as a business proposition to enable the borrowers  
to continue in their vocation as farmers and producers... Farm credit, like  
credit in any other field, is sensitive. The government agencies have made  
a constructive effort to alleviate financial stress by increasing the amount  
advanced in the form of farm mortgages, by reducing the rate of interest,  
by establishing a source of funds for production loans to individuals as  
well as advancements to cooperatives. A splendid start has been made toward  
placing farm credits of all kinds on a sound and helpful basis. It is now  
the obligation of all borrowers to do their part in making these new sources  
of credit permanent."

British                "The report of the (British) Road Research Board for the  
Road                    past two years shows a vast range of effort to make better  
Research                and safer roads," says Country Life (London) for October.  
                         "The question of durability is obviously of prime importance,  
and not only is it difficult to estimate the durability of roads by labora-  
tory tests, but practical tests of the roads themselves are bound to take  
a long time. It seems clear, however, that a landmark was reached when the  
use of concrete and tar solved the problem of dust. Durability for the  
most part, however, would seem to be a question of subsoil. So far as  
safety is concerned, if surfaces can be discovered which reduce the proba-  
bility of skidding to a minimum, that will be a great advance. The Road  
Research Board are working out the relative slipperiness of different sur-  
faces and reducing them to figures. The human element is, however, of very  
great importance in these matters and little will have been gained if bet-  
ter surfaced roads simply lead to motorists taking greater risks."

Cuban Trade            United States exports to Cuba increased \$19,231,260  
                         percent during the first 11 months operation of the reciprocal  
trade agreement which became effective September 3, 1934, the State Depart-  
ment reports. Exports to Cuba totaled \$51,470,108 for the 11 months. Amba-  
sador Caffery reported that the increase "has been of signal benefit to  
agriculture and industry throughout the United States." (Press.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 16--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 9.00-11.75; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.75; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.70; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.55-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.45. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.25.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $124\frac{1}{2}$ - $126\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.Minneap.  $122\frac{1}{2}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap.  $95\frac{1}{2}$ - $99\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth,  $101\frac{1}{2}$ - $118\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $119\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi. 114-126; St. Louis  $112\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 107-109; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $82\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap.  $47\frac{1}{2}$ - $48\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 79- $81\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $87\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3, Chi.  $87\frac{1}{2}$ - $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 88- $89\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 28- $30\frac{1}{2}$ ; Chi. 26-29; St. Louis 30; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 66-68; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54-60; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 174-178.

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.20-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 80-85¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.25 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Waupaca. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot basis in Chicago; 60¢- $62\frac{1}{2}$ ¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow onions ranged \$1-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; 93¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 75¢-95¢ in consuming centers; 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$1.85 per stave barrel in the East; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-75¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage closed at \$17-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Domestic Round type \$18 in St. Louis; \$7.50-\$8.75 f.o.b. Appleton Section. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-85¢ and Delicious 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8" cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 5 points from the previous close to 10.89 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.51 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.84 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 1 point to 10.83 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $28\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 91 Score,  $27\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 90 Score,  $27\frac{1}{2}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies,  $16\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Y.Americas,  $16\frac{3}{4}$ -17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ - $34\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ - $26\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\* Prices basis ordinary protein.



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Vol. LIX, No. 16

Section 1

October 18, 1935

## NEWSPAPER CIRCULATION

Newspaper circulation figures, considered one of the best barometers of business, showed "healthy increases" in the United States and Canada this year, O. C. Harn, managing director of the Audit Bureau of Circulations, said yesterday. As the A.B.C. opened its annual convention with 500 publishers and advertising experts present, Mr. Harn declared: "Publishers all over the United States and Canada report circulation increases, a direct indication of increased buying power. This is corroborated, too, by the increase in newspaper advertising linage." (A.P.)

## CANADIAN WHEAT BOARD

A Winnipeg report by the Canadian Press <sup>says</sup> reports that the Canadian Wheat Board had embarked on a policy of liquidation of its holdings, which led to a 3-cent break in prices on the Winnipeg Grain Exchange ~~day~~ before yesterday, were called "false". A statement by the board said: "...The board had since its inception been a free seller at all times when there has been a demand for Canadian wheat. As a matter of record and fact, the board made only small sales on the price advance at the opening of Wednesday's session, the volume of these sales being such as to have no part in the subsequent action of the market..."

## PAN-AMERICAN COOPERATION

A basis was laid for intellectual cooperation and better cultural relations between the countries of North, South and Central America at a conference yesterday afternoon in the Pan-American Union. The parley took place during a pause in the program of the Pan-American Institute of Geography and History. A number of the Latin-American delegates met with the National Committee on Inter-American Intellectual Cooperation in the office of Dr. L. S. Rowe, director general of the Pan-American Union. (Press.)

## FEDERAL HOUSING BUSINESS

The volume of business handled through the Federal Housing Administration, including loans for modernization, new building and refinancing of existing long-term home mortgages, has passed the \$400,000,000 mark and is now clipping along at nearly \$2,000,000 a day, Stewart McDonald, Federal Housing Administrator, announced yesterday. Housing officials expect the volume to exceed \$500,000,000 before the new year because of the evidence of actual and budding building booms reported from several sections of the country. (Press.)

Truck Traffic           The aggregate movement of freight over the nation's highways and railroads has been showing a materially wider gain over the comparable 1934 levels than has been reflected by railroad figures alone, it is demonstrated by an investigation of the recent trend of truck traffic. While railroad traffic during the past four weeks was about 9 percent above the comparable 1934 level, trucking interests estimate that the highway freight movement during that period showed gains ranging from 10 to 25 percent over last year. The relatively stronger tone of demand for consumers' goods than for capital goods has been responsible for the sharper increase in truck traffic. (Wall Street Journal, October 15.)

Iodized Milk           The Wisconsin Department of Agriculture and Markets recently ruled that a fluid iodine in organic combination may be added to milk in the tanks in the process of pasteurization. The product that is used in pasteurization also is a five percent solution, added at the rate of one gallon to 5,000 gallons of milk. The milk is offered as a thyroid and rickets prophylaxis and is expected to stimulate milk sales in the so-called "goiter belt" or iodine deficient area of the country. Milk is recognized as an exceptionally convenient medium for mass iodation of young children. The Wisconsin ruling also permits the sale of bread containing the same form of iodine and is regarded as important as that which made possible the addition of Vitamin D to these products a decade ago. (Certified Milk, October.)

Curing Cannibal Chickens           "...An ingenious method of eliminating the wasteful and unsanitary habit of cannibalism in poultry consists of equipping the fowls with protective devices to prevent extra-curricular picking," reports Scientific American (November). "One of these, developed on the West Coast, consists of a midget triangular shield which covers the beak of the chicken and pivots on a pin near the base of the beak. The guard is so balanced that it automatically falls away when the hen lowers her head to feed or drink, drops back into place when the head is raised. Made of aluminum, it is unaffected by moisture and is so light in weight that it does not interfere with the chicken's normal head movements. This device is now extensively used by poultrymen throughout the United States, as well as foreign countries, with highly satisfactory results."

Infantile Scurvy           "The ninetieth birthday of Sir Thomas Barlow serves as the occasion for a special issue of the Archives of Disease in Childhood (August), an official publication of the British Medical Association, devoted to infantile scurvy," says the Journal of the American Medical Association editorially (October 12). "...The articles deal with various phases of investigations of infantile scurvy and vitamin C. Zilva discusses the isolation and identification of vitamin C, one of the biologic triumphs of modern chemistry...The article on the recognition of scurvy by Park and others might well serve for consultation in the future. Infantile scurvy should become so rare as to make diagnosis increasingly difficult from lack of opportunity for observation of clinical cases...An allied problem that has been the subject of much recent investigation is



the relation of vitamin C to the structure of the teeth. Pitts points out the most important difficulty so far encountered in the experimental studies; the animals heretofore used present fundamental dental or other differences from man. Malnutrition and latent scurvy are discussed by Frolich of Oslo, the vitamin C content of the liver of new-born infants by Rohmer and Bazsso-noff of Strasbourg and the anemia of infantile scurvy by Parsons and Small-wood of Birmingham. All in all, these admirable discussions of infantile scurvy could not come at a more appropriate time or in more convenient form."

**New Concrete Method**                      A revolution in concrete, which foreshadows significant improvement in construction, was demonstrated recently at the Yale University laboratories. This, it was asserted, makes possible a concrete from 30 to 100 percent stronger than that produced by present methods and which will harden and dry in about 20 minutes. The new method is the invention of Karl Paul Billner, New York City civil engineer. Mr. Billner's method consists in extracting the excess water in the fresh concrete immediately after casting and laying by a vacuum process. The vacuum not only quickly withdraws all the excess water but it also simultaneously compresses the concrete to make it dense and close up any voids due to the removal of the water. The dual vacuum action is accomplished by placing an air-tight cover on the concrete slab immediately after pouring and creating a vacuum between the cover and the concrete. This sucks out the excess water which is drawn off and collected in a vacuum tank. The vacuum under the cover at the same time creates a corresponding air pressure on top of the mixture to compress and harden the mass. (New York Times.)

**Rural Fires**                      "According to the agricultural committee of the National Fire Waste Council, one-third of the national fire loss of life and property takes place in rural and agricultural districts," says the Journal of American Insurance (October). "There is a great opportunity for each town and city to do some real constructive work for community betterment. If every municipality would sponsor or assist in directing a program throughout the country, our fire prevention campaign would reach every home and farm. The 4-H clubs have accomplished a great deal along this line in some states. Their work deserves our united support. Let us place every emphasis on an educational agricultural program. The results in your municipality will be increased in the ratio of your contribution to your surrounding country districts."

**Fun on the Farm**                      "Farm folks have a lot of fun," says the Prairie Farmer editorially in the October 12 issue. "In these days of radio they can enjoy the world's series and the big ten football games as well as most city folks. Besides that, they have a lot of fun that is almost exclusively their own. Every country community has its own celebration this time of year--sauer kraut days, watermelon days, cheese days, corn husking contests. The climax of farm sports, of course, comes with the state and national corn husking contests, which promise to be more exciting than ever this year. With so many interesting things going on in the country, we sometimes get to feeling sorry for the dull lives that city folks must lead."

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 17--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.50; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.50-10.75; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.60-10.80; 250-350 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.75; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.65; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap. 126 5/8-128 5/8; No. 2 D.No.Spr.\*Minneap. 124 5/8-126 5/8; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 97-101; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 103-120; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C. 113-116 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi. 115-123 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 113 (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 84; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49 3/8-50 3/8; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C. 79-81; St. Louis 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 87 $\frac{1}{2}$ -89; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26 3/8-26 7/8; K.C. 28 $\frac{1}{2}$ -30; Chi. 27-28 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis 30 (Nom); No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 66-68; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 54-60; No. 2, Minneap. 39-40; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap. 175 $\frac{1}{2}$ -179 $\frac{1}{2}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.40 per 100-pounds in the East; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers 90¢-\$1.30 in a few cities. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.42 $\frac{1}{2}$  carlot basis in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage \$17-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; \$8-\$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$18 in St. Louis; \$10 f.o.b. Racine. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes sold at \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in city markets; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-70¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.15 per 50-pound sack in terminal markets; \$1-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 85¢-95¢ in consuming centers; 85¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York McIntosh apples, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, brought \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-85¢ and Delicious 85¢-\$1 per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling 7/8" cotton in 10 designated markets declined 3 points from the previous close to 10.86 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.47 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 6 points to 10.78 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.76 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 28 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -26 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 17

Section 1

October 19, 1935

## FTC FOOD INVESTIGATION

The Federal Trade Commission yesterday launched its Congress-ordered investigation to determine where the consumer's food dollar goes. The investigation is expected to bring out a picture of the financial setup of the vast food industry throughout the country--producing, manufacturing and distributing branches--and determine the extent of concentration of control and monopoly. (Washington Post.)

## SOCIAL SECURITY

Preliminary groundwork for the vast social security program, tied up indefinitely by last-minute failure of the third deficiency bill, yesterday was made possible through a \$112,610 warrant signed by Comptroller General J. R. McCarl. Technically, the money was made available to the Department of Labor as a works project allotment, but actually it will go for administrative expenses and some 60 workers assigned to the board to begin operations. Actual grants to states for old-age assistance, however, must wait on convening of Congress and more adequate appropriations. (Washington Post.)

## R.R. SPEED RECORD

Unheralded, a train rolled quietly into the Chicago Dearborn Street station late night before last to hang up a new speed record. Powered by a 3,600-horsepower Diesel locomotive, the Santa Fe train of nine standard passenger cars came to a halt 39 hours 34 minutes from Los Angeles and cut fifteen hours from the time of the Santa Fe's Chief, fastest regular train between the two cities. The record of 39 hours and 57 minutes set up recently by the Union Pacific's light streamliner had been lowered by 23 minutes. (New York Times.)

## CANADIAN TRADE

Trade in Canada in September, although large in volume, was somewhat retarded by the political campaign that ended on Monday and by a full realization of the damage done to the wheat crop by rust and frost, the Department of Commerce said yesterday in its weekly survey of the business situation abroad. It seems likely that total agricultural income will again advance, perhaps as much as 10 percent. The industrial situation continues fairly good, with increased seasonal activity in food packing plants and a betterment in textiles and iron and steel. (Press.)

Pyrethrum Testing            "Present chemical methods for testing pyrethrum are built upon a very flimsy scientific framework and in most respects are misleading and unsound, according to Dr. Leopold Ruzicka, internationally famous organic chemist and European authority on pyrethrum," says Soap (October). "...The outstanding work on the chemistry of pyrethrum being done today, in the opinion of Dr. Ruzicka, is that by La Forge and Haller of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. The work of these two government chemists is along the right line and they are approaching the problem in an altogether scientific spirit, said Dr. Ruzicka. They have already isolated pyrethrin II. In this connection, Dr. Ruzicka stated that there was no certainty whatever of the structural formulas of the pyrethrins in the light of present knowledge. His work next year in Zurich will be in studying the structure of the compounds. Among others, he also mentioned the work of Dr. Jean Ripert of Gennevilliers, France, and said he believed Dr. Ripert was on the right track in developing a new method for pyrethrin determination."

Farm Loans            "Insurance companies are again making farm mortgage loans," says the Prairie Farmer (October 12) editorially. "That shows their faith in the future of agriculture and land values. As a matter of fact, insurance company records show that straight through the depression their farm mortgages were about the best class of securities they held. Farmers will welcome them back into the farm lending field."

Katahdin Potatoes            The Grand Rapids trade was given its first taste of Katahdin potatoes last week, says a press report. First diggings of the season were brought into the market by truckers, who had no difficulty making sales at 60 cents a bushel, compared with 55 cents for other varieties. The Katahdin is a new white skinned variety developed by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and introduced in Michigan through the Michigan Experiment Station, East Lansing, and the Lake City Potato Experiment Station. Growers reported the new "white hope" has grown well this season and yields are better than those obtained from either Russet or White Rurals. After consumers get fully acquainted with the new variety, truckers believe Katahdins will command a premium of 10 cents a bushel or more over Russet Rurals and other rusty skinned varieties.

British Potato Board            "Since Sir John Orr fluttered the dovecote of the National Farmers Union with his suggestions for turning the marketing boards into public utility companies and for maintaining prices without reducing consumption, the whole problem has been discussed on a broader basis at Geneva, where Mr. Bruce, as representative of Australia, proposed that an international enquiry should be started forthwith into questions of nutrition, health and food supply in all countries of the world," says Country Life (London) for October 5. "He maintained that 'a great part of the world's population is not consuming the necessary foodstuffs', by which he meant not merely that large numbers of people cannot afford enough to eat, but that much of the food

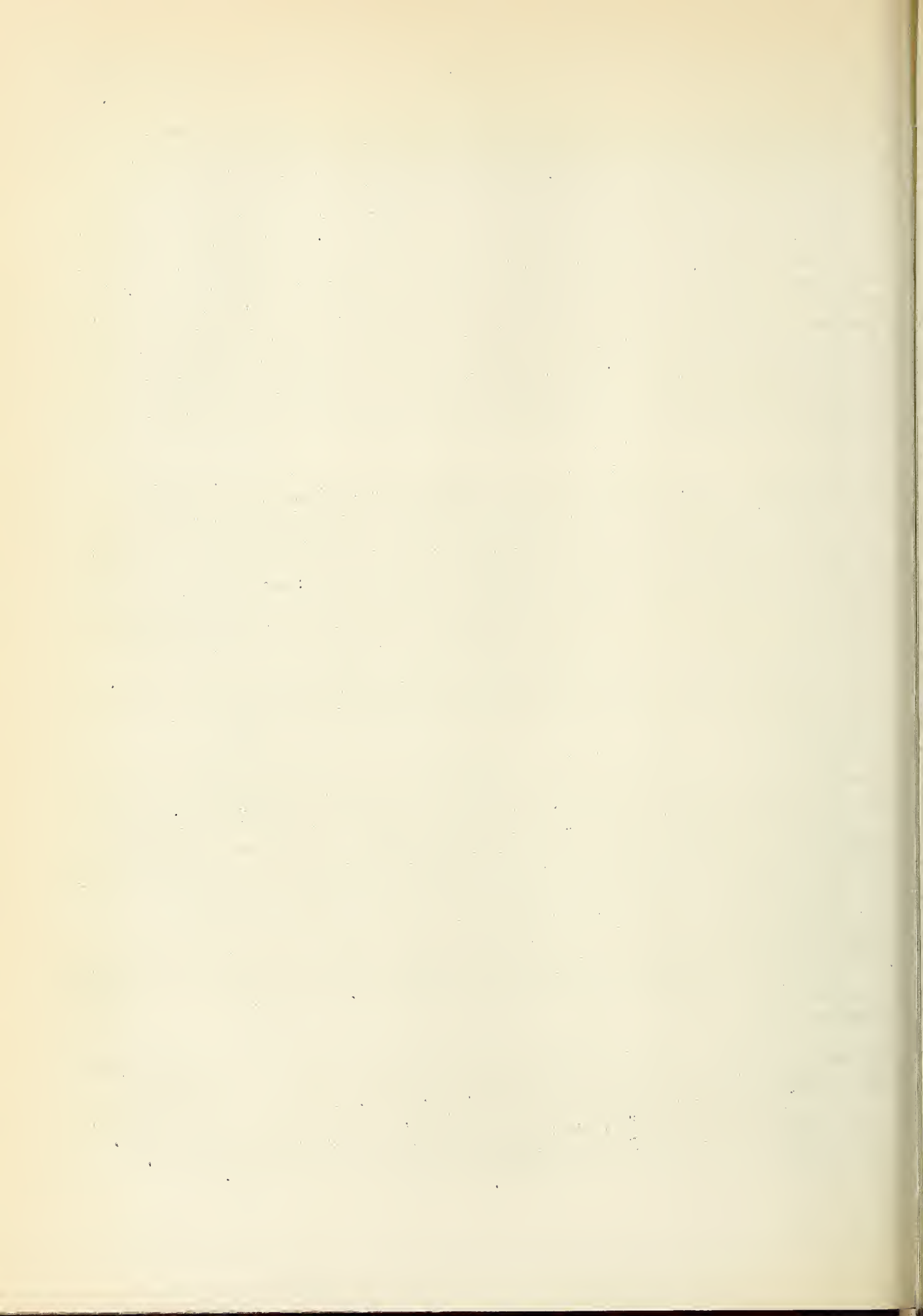


consumed today is unnutritious and unhealthy, and that all governments should, in the interests of their peoples, take every possible step to encourage the consumption of such health-giving foods as milk, butter, fresh meat, fresh vegetables, fruit and eggs. Lord De La Warr, who spoke afterwards on behalf of this country, called this problem 'a challenge to our statesmanship, a challenge which none of us can afford to neglect.' In these circumstances the report which the potato board have just issued with regard to their experiment at Bishop Auckland, where for two months potatoes were sold to unemployed persons at prices below the prevailing retail rate, is of importance. The board display a natural caution against sweeping conclusions but they are at pains to point out that in a town having a high proportion of low incomes, the consumption of potatoes can respond to price reduction to a remarkable degree. They also claim that a machinery can be devised whereby retailers can retain their ordinary contact with their normal customers."

Consumers' Cooperatives      "There are three types of activities which the United States Government has instituted of which cooperatives everywhere can take advantage," says Consumers' Cooperation (October). "These three are, first, the hiring of unemployed teachers to teach local groups in which classes<sup>in</sup> consumers' cooperation can be included; second, the financing of rural electric cooperatives; and third, the financing of cooperative housing of various kinds. But results only come when local wholesale and retail cooperative associations act in an aggressive way to procure these forms of assistance. There is no real reason why every community cannot profit by all three types of government aid. Each wholesale cooperative should be organizing its retail cooperative associations behind these three possibilities for greater service to its members."

Champion Draft Horses      A new world's record for loads pulled by heavyweight draft horses was made at the Hillsdale County Fair, Michigan, last month, when Rock and Tom, ex-world's champion team from the Statler Farms, Piqua, Ohio, staged a startling comeback and established the new world's record by pulling 3,900-pound test on the Michigan State College dynamometer, which is equal to hauling 25 and 1/3 tons of weight, for 20 consecutive starts on a granite block pavement, or dragging nine plows through loam, cutting 14-inch furrows six inches deep. The winners defeated their rivals, the record holding pair, Flaxie and Dan, of Williamsville, New York, which made their record of 3,875 pounds tractive pull at Albion, New York, less than two months ago. (Pennsylvania Farmer, October 12.)

Tribute to Scientists      The September-October issue of Better Crops and Plant Food contains an editorial tribute to Dr. C. F. Marbut, Department of Agriculture, Dr. A. S. Alexander, veterinarian, and John S. Carroll, American Potash Institute, all of whom died recently. This issue also contains "The Inquiring Mind and the Seeing Eye"(by Dr. Alexander) an article on Dr. Oswald Schreiner, of the Department.





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Vol. LIX, No. 18

Section 1

October 21, 1935

## ARGENTINE GRAIN PRICES

A Buenos Aires report to the New York Times says grain prices in Argentina suffered a heavy slump last week as the result of abundant rainfalls throughout the cereal belt.

Both the spot and futures markets closed very weak on Saturday. While bounteous rainfall gives hope that the quality of the grain crops will be better than expected, the rain was too late to produce much difference in the area already sown. The present outlook is that Argentina will have little or no wheat for export.

## MOTOR CARRIERS

As many as 250,000 motor carriers may be found to be subject to regulation by the Interstate Commerce Commission under the Motor Carrier Act at the last session of Congress, according to an estimate announced recently by Joseph B. Eastman, Federal Coordinator of Transportation, in an address to the American Association of Motor Vehicle Administrators in Chicago. This compares with 1,401 railways subject to ICC jurisdiction, including many companies in single systems. Most of the country's railway mileage is operated by about 100 systems. (Press.)

## NATIONAL FARM SCHOOL

Herbert D. Allman, president of the National Farm School, advocated a back-to-the-land movement yesterday and pointed to the possibilities of farming as a "creative, independent career," says a Doylestown report by the Associated Press. Mr. Allman told the faculty, students and friends at the harvest festival and forty-eighth annual meeting that the school has weathered economics storms and "functions more efficiently today than at any other time since its incorporation." The school was founded by the Rev. Dr. Joseph I. Krauskopf, late Philadelphia rabbi, and is a non-sectarian philanthropy sponsored by the Jews of America to increase the social and educational welfare of American youth.

## LIVESTOCK MARKETING

Farmers are marketing livestock. This was indicated by receipts at Chicago last week. Receipts of hogs were 64,900 head, the second largest number for a week since April 6.

A year ago they were 129,544 head. The run of cattle last week was 51,000, the largest barring one week since December 15, 1934. (New York Times.)

## ELECTRICAL APPLIANCES

Electric household appliances sales for the first eight months of 1935 showed gains ranging as high as 89.1 percent over the same period of 1934, according to a digest of national reports compiled by Electrical Merchandising. (Press.)

Science and Art T. C. Richardson, associate editor of Farm and Ranch, writing in the October 15 issue under the title "Science and Art--A Full Team", says in part: "Most industries other than agriculture maintain their own research agencies. Agricultural research is provided by State and Federal Governments. Could agriculture be organized, financed and directed as a corporation, it could and should supply its own research facilities. The establishment of government research agencies for agriculture is a tacit acknowledgment that agriculture is fundamentally an individual and not a corporate enterprise. The discovery and promulgation of scientific knowledge in the fields of agriculture is assumed as a public function; but the application of science to the daily needs of agricultural operations belongs to the operator and no one else can do it for him...The State and Federal experiment stations are continuously working on a great number of problems, and almost every month the results of their experiments are made public. Sometimes these results can be immediately translated into better crops and livestock; sometimes new discoveries appear too far-fetched for practical use, but they may form a necessary link in a long chain of scientific knowledge which can be used only after other links are forged. This, and succeeding articles, will attempt to bring out some of the work of the research agencies which are designed to help meet the problems of agriculture in its numerous aspects. It depends upon farmers and ranchmen themselves whether they cash in on the information. To utilize whatever of science is applicable to his own conditions and circumstances is the measure of successful farm management; and, we repeat, economical production of quality products is the first essential of successful marketing."

Freight Rates Traffic officials of eastern railroads have concurred in a proposal of the western lines to extend until May 31 experimentally reduced freight rates which were to have expired on November 30. They also considered reductions in rates for lumber, proposed by southern and southwestern lines to aid producers in those regions to compete in the East with lumber shipped from the Pacific Coast. Although final details were not reached, the eastern railroad executives concurred in a general reduction to expire when the reduced rates from the Pacific end. (Press.)

"Wood Handbook" "Through the enterprise of the Forest Products Laboratory, the lumber industry now has available something it has never had before and which it has always sorely needed-- a technical handbook within the covers of which is a condensed summary of basic information about the properties and behavior of wood. It is a well-known fact that a good deal of the decline in the use of lumber in construction projects has been due to the scarcity of reliable technical information about wood and its properties...The Wood Handbook treats of all the practical phases of lumber use, including the mechanical properties of wood and the facts recently developed in regard to the factors affecting its strength; the control of decay and insect damage; classification of woods for painting; timber for outdoor use; preservative treatments and treating for effective fire resistance; and the latest developments in glued, laminated and composite wood construction...It will undoubtedly be an effective contribution to the restoration of wood to public favor."



**South Carolina Tobacco Prices** A slump of 3 cents a pound in South Carolina tobacco prices last month, as compared with prices in September 1934, was reported by J. Roy Jones, State Commissioner of Agriculture. Tobacco sold for producers was listed as bringing \$16.88 a hundredweight where it yielded \$19.93 a year earlier. The report, however, listed total proceeds from weed sales during August and September of this year as \$3,631,632 higher than during the same period of last year because of an increased volume of sales. The total for August and September of 1935 was 77,565,028 pounds at \$14,768,961 compared with 51,404,876 pounds for \$11,137,329 during the same period last year. (A.P.)

**Farm Resettlement** "Rehabilitation and resettlement of some 25,000 Texas farmers is under way," says an editorial in the Dallas Morning News (October 12). "Including Oklahoma, the grand total is 33,497...The Federal Government's program to attempt the prompt rehabilitation of croppers whose outlook otherwise might be hopeless, is commendable. Removal of farmers from comparatively poor land to more productive soils and a more congenial environment in general may be a step in the right direction. But in all these projects the personal equation enters and one is prompted to ask whether better land eventually will not be worn out by following mostly the same practices which resulted in the destruction of erstwhile virgin soil? In other words, it will take more than mere transferring of individuals from one farm to another or to new land. It will require expert and friendly supervision along with low-rate interest and long-time easy payments. In fairness to the Resettlement Administration, it should be added that it inherited from FERA the problem of rehabilitating some 250,000 farm families in the nation, all on direct relief. That they are being made self-supporting, in part at least, also is commendable."

**Farm Mortgage Financing** Farm mortgage financing by banks, insurance companies and other private investors showed a 27 percent increase during the first half of 1935 compared to the corresponding period in 1934, according to the Farm Credit Administration. Private concerns and individuals recorded over \$306,000,000 of farm mortgages during the six months compared to \$241,000,000 in the same period in 1934. The amount in the last half of 1934 was \$221,000,000. The figures are estimates based on farm mortgage recordings in about 40 percent of the counties in the United States. The \$306,000,000 loaned by private creditors compares with \$277,000,000 by the Federal land banks and land bank commissioner during the same period. This is the first period since 1933 in which the volume of farm mortgage financing by private creditors exceeded the amount loaned by the Federal land banks and commissioner. The total amount of farm mortgage financing during the half year continued to decline, being about \$583,000,000 compared to \$984,000,000 in the first half of 1934. (FCA, No. 7-74.)

**Georgia Forestry** The most comprehensive forestry program in the history of Georgia is now being undertaken, according to B. M. Lufburrow, head of the State Forestry Department. The department will reach the end of this year with a small balance left over from the budget. "Private expenditures," said Mr. Lufburrow, "for the timber protective organization have increased to four times the available state and Federal funds to match them." (Christian Science Monitor.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 18--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.50-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.25-9.00. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.45-10.65; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.55-10.70; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.90-10.65; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.50-10.50. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.85-9.85; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

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Maine sacked Green Mountains brought \$1.25-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 90¢-95¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. New Jersey sacked Cobblers \$1-\$1.30 in the East. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 75¢-80¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho Russet Burbanks \$1.30-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 95¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in eastern markets; 92¢-\$1 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 80¢-\$1 in consuming centers; East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; \$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-70¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$19 bulk per ton in New York City; \$10 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type \$18-\$20 in St. Louis; \$10 f.o.b. Racine. New York, U.S. #1, 2 $\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples brought \$1.12 $\frac{1}{2}$ -\$1.25 per bushel basket in New York City; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-85¢; Baldwins 75¢ f.o.b. Rochester.

Average price of Middling 7/8 inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 11 points from the previous close to 10.97 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.45 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.89 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 11 points to 10.87 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score, 28 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; 91 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 90 Score, 28 $\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 16 $\frac{1}{2}$ -16 $\frac{3}{4}$  cents; Y.Americas, 17 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials, 29 $\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts, 26 $\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.



# DAILY DIGEST

Prepared in the Press Service, Office of Information, United States Department of Agriculture, for the purpose of presenting all shades of opinion as reflected in the press on matters affecting agriculture, particularly in its economic aspects. Approval or disapproval of views and opinions quoted is expressly disclaimed. The intent is to reflect the news of importance.

Vol. LIX, No. 19

Section 1

October 22, 1935

## "PARTIAL RECOVERY"

Declaring that the country has reached a period of "partial recovery," Dr. George F. Warren of Cornell University, financial expert and former adviser to President Roosevelt, told 1,300 delegates to the Grange League Federation Exchange yesterday that better times can be expected in the future. Speaking on "the forecast of the agricultural situation," Dr. Warren pointed out that improved dairy and poultry prices in the past had accompanied similar rises in levels of construction. (New York Times.)

## TREASURY BILLS

The Treasury has arranged for \$200,000,000 in short-term bills to mature on March 16 and is planning to redeem them in cash out of greatly increased income tax payments which are expected on that date, Acting Secretary Coolidge disclosed yesterday. (Press.)

## POWER RECORD

For the week ended October 12, Associated Gas & Electric System reports net electric output of 59,555,677 units, an increase of 11 percent above the comparable week of last year. This is the highest output ever reported by the system for the period under review, being 5 percent above the figure reported in 1929 when the best previous showing was made. Including sales to other utilities, units produced totaled 73,548,842, which is the highest gross output ever to be reported by the system in any one week. (Press.)

## NEW JERSEY FARMING

During the last five years--the years of the economic depression--more than 4,000 families returned to the soil in New Jersey, it was announced at Trenton yesterday by the State Department of Agriculture. About 200,000 acres of farm land were added to the state resources, and favorable weather and improved farming methods have resulted in a better than average volume of many vegetables, it was said. New Jersey fruit growers are in a slightly better financial position this year and the egg industry is slowly recovering from its recent slump. (New York Times.)

## FOREIGN TRADE

Foreign trade in September increased over the same month a year<sup>ago</sup> the Department of Commerce said yesterday in its monthly summary. Exports increased 4 percent in value and imports 25 percent. (Press.)

Long-Time Farm Policy      "An interesting feature of the recent corn-hog hearing at Washington was that nearly every farmer who testified, whether on behalf of an organization or individually, emphasized the importance of basing a long-time national farm program on soil conservation," says an editorial in the *Prairie Farmer* (October 12). "That is of greatest importance and it is gratifying to see that so many farmers are thinking in those terms. We must have more planning in agriculture; the kind of planning that no farmer can do alone, but that all farmers must do together. The basis of that planning must be soil maintenance (building fertility, preventing erosion). With that as a basis, production control can be fitted into and contribute toward soil conservation. Production control must be a major part of the program, for it will be the only way, for some years to come, that adequate prices can be assured. And without adequate prices, farmers cannot afford to do the things that are necessary to conserve and improve their soil. The road ahead for agriculture is beginning to be clearer. The outlines of a permanent national farm policy are beginning to take form--a policy that will make farming profitable now, and that will keep the soil unimpaired for the support of future generations."

Cleaning Tinned Ware      "...Hot solutions of sodium carbonate are largely used to remove the milk films from dairy plant, but they attack and remove the tin," reports the *Pacific Dairy Review* (October). "Research carried out by R. Kerr, for the International Tin Research and Development Council, and now published as a technical publication in Series A, No. 19, has shown that small amounts of sodium sulphite added to alkaline solutions cause a great reduction--actually to about one-tenth part--in the attack on tin coatings...The experiments were carried out with concentrations of sodium carbonate or caustic soda similar to those normally used in cleaning operations and over a range of temperature from 40 degrees C. to 100 degrees C. As well as being the most efficacious agent for absorbing oxygen among those tried, sodium sulphite is inexpensive, relatively stable in the solid state, readily soluble in water and alkaline solutions; further, its oxidation product, sodium sulphate, has no deleterious effects..."

Hornless Sheep      "Horns on sheep are becoming unpopular," says *Farm and Ranch* (October 15). "'A considerable number of ranchmen in the Southwest prefer polled rams, as they are less liable to head injuries with their attendant screw worm trouble,' says a report from Texas Experiment Station workers. B. L. Warwick, J. M. Jones, W. H. Dameron, and P. B. Dunkle have cooperated in breeding experiments to determine the genetic principles which will pave the way to entirely hornless Rambouillets and Merinos. The polled character is dominant over the horned character, and rams whose male offspring are 100 percent polled have been identified... Masculinity sometimes departs with the horns. This defect, however, say these investigators, is probably not necessarily correlated with hornlessness, and they continue their work to produce a hornless strain with full breeding powers."



**CCC Work Program**      A winter work program calling for 2,427 CCC camps and the employment of 500,000 enrolled young men has been announced by Robert Fechner, director of emergency conservation work. As a result, Mr. Fechner said, more men will be available during the period than any previous six months <sup>since</sup> the CCC camps were organized on April 5, 1933. Of the total authorized camps, 1,752 have been assigned to the supervision of the Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, the Bureau of Entomology and Plant Quarantine, the Bureau of Plant Industry, the Biological Survey and other agencies of the Department of Agriculture. About 237,000 men will be directed by the department. Another 103,000 men will be assigned to 500 soil-erosion prevention camps, and 4,800 will be employed on wildlife conservation projects. (New York Times.)

**Banks for Cooperatives**      More than 1,300 farmers' cooperative associations in all parts of the United States have availed themselves of the credit facilities offered by the Farm Credit Administration through the regional banks for cooperatives. During the less than two years the banks have been in operation, they have lent more than \$46,000,000 to associations of farmers engaged in marketing a wide variety of products and purchasing farm supplies. A report just released by the Farm Credit Administration showed that on September 30 the 12 district banks for cooperatives had outstanding in loans \$23,698,716, representing cash advances to 1,168 cooperative associations in all parts of the country. In addition there was outstanding \$12,855,493 in open commitments--credit available to borrowers that could be drawn upon as needed. "The volume of business done by the banks has increased steadily from the first month of operation," said F. W. Peck, cooperative bank commissioner. "Only once during the period from organization to date has the amount of outstanding loans at the end of one month been less than the preceding month. The difference in that case was less than \$50,000. We have good reason to believe that the volume of sound loans will continue to increase for some time to come..." (FCA, No. 7-65.)

**Electric Brooder for Pigs**      Little pigs can be kept warm by an electric brooder invented by A. W. Oliver, C. J. Hurd and F. E. Price of the Oregon Experiment Station. They developed it as a means of preventing losses in brood pigs. The brooder is a simple device. About 22 feet of copper-sheathed heating cable was enclosed in a two-foot pan of metal and wood. This pan is connected by heavily insulated wire to an ordinary 120-volt lighting current. The initial cost of the brooder is very low. A manufacturing firm is now contracting to make one that sells for less than \$6, and it can be operated continuously for 10 days at average farm current rates for 72 cents. Success in the test is shown in records of a larger percentage of pigs raised to weaning age, as well as considerable reduction of the farmer's labor at farrowing. Once trained to go to the brooder when through nursing (and this proves an easy matter) no further attention need be given the pigs, as they readily accept the attractive warmth furnished them away from their mother's careless rollings and trappings. (Science News Letter, October 12.)

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 21--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.00-10.25; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.25-10.50; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.35-10.50; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.75-10.45; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.35-10.25. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 9.00-10.00; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $128\frac{1}{2}$ - $130\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap.  $126\frac{1}{2}$ - $128\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 98  $5/8$ -102  $5/8$ ; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 104  $5/8$ -121  $5/8$ ; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $112\frac{1}{4}$ - $115\frac{1}{4}$ ; Chi.  $114\frac{1}{2}$ - $122\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $112\frac{1}{2}$  (Nom); No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis 108; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland  $82\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 48  $3/8$ -49  $7/8$ ; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $79\frac{1}{2}$ -92; St. Louis 88- $88\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $85\frac{1}{2}$ - $86\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi. 86-87; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 28-30; Chi.  $27\frac{1}{4}$ - $29\frac{1}{4}$ ; St. Louis 28- $28\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 55-61; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $175\frac{1}{4}$ - $180\frac{1}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.20-\$1.40 per 100 pounds in eastern cities; 85¢-90¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 80¢-85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. New York Round Whites \$1.25 in Baltimore. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.50 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Danish type cabbage \$16-\$18 bulk per ton in New York City; sacked \$12-\$14 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type Holland Seed \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; \$10-\$11 f.o.b. Racine. New York Yellow onions ranged 90¢-\$1.10 per 50-pound sack in city markets. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1 in consuming centers. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2.15 per stave barrel in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-70¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum, McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 65¢-85¢; Delicious 75¢-\$1 and Baldwins 65¢-85¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling  $7/8$ " cotton in 10 designated markets declined 6 points from the previous close to 10.86 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.41¢. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange declined 5 points to 10.78 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange declined 7 points to 10.73 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $28\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 28 cents. Wholesale prices of fresh No. 1 American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York were (Urner Barry Company quotations): Specials,  $29\frac{1}{2}$ -35 cents; Standards, 29 cents; Firsts,  $26\frac{1}{2}$ -27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.

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# DAILY DIGEST

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Vol. LIX, No. 20

Section 1

October 23, 1935

**FEDERAL RESERVE** Confronted by the most unusual monetary situation ever  
**OPEN-MARKET** to face this country, the Federal Reserve System open-market  
**CONFERENCE** committee yesterday convened its third 1935 session, as required by law, to canvass the business and financial conditions of the country. Meeting behind closed doors, the committee spent the day, with the exception of a luncheon period, discussing the extraordinary flow of gold to the United States in recent months, along with its attendant result of raising reserves to the highest level in the system's history. (Washington Post.)

**U.S.-POLISH** Imposition of countervailing tariff duties in imports  
**RYE TARIFF** of rye and rye flour from Poland was ordered yesterday by Secretary Morgenthau after the customs service had determined that Poland pays a bounty on rye exports. The added duty, which is gauged to offset the export bounty, was set at 7.89 zlotys for each 100 kilograms on rye and 10 zlotys for each 100 kilograms for rye flour. At parity, these duties would be about \$1.50 and \$1.90 respectively. The duties are to take effect 30 days after publication of the order. (Press.)

**"AMERICAN** The American Agriculturist was formally turned over to  
**AGRICULTURIST"** its readers yesterday, to be published under their direction with all profits earmarked for agricultural and home economics research work. The transfer was effected, the publication announced, through the setting up of the American Agricultural Research Foundation, Inc. Frank E. Gannett, Rochester publisher who recently formed the Gannett Newspaper Foundation to control his newspapers after his death, is chairman of the board of the American Agriculturist. All common stock in American Agriculturist, Inc., is being turned over to the foundation, by Mr. Gannett and E. R. Eastman, H. E. Babcock and E. C. Weatherby of Ithaca, the other common stockholders. (A.P.)

**COTTON** Reporting a total of 29,808,220 cotton spinning spindles  
**SPINNING** in place September 30, the Bureau of Census said yesterday  
**SPINDLES** that this was the first time that the number had fallen below 30,000,000 in any month for 15 years. They said a slight decline had been in progress for some time and attributed the record low principally to the throwing out of spindles in the mills. The Bureau reported spindles were operated during September at 93.9 percent of capacity, or an increase from 76.4 for August, 73.5 for July, 74.6 for June and 83.4 for May. (A.P.)

British Science News Service      "Of recent years the desirability of establishing a closer relationship than exists at present between the very different realms of science and the newspaper press has been realized by an increasing number of leaders in both," says Nature (London) for October 5, "and a year ago attention was again directed to the movement towards a British Science News Service by Sir Richard Gregory, who made 'Science in the Public Press' the subject of his presidential address to the Association of Special Libraries and Information Bureaux. The formation of a British Science Service, either as an independent venture or as a London bureau of Science Service of the United States, had long been desired by the director of Science Service, Watson Davis, and an organization in the second form has recently been opened under the direction of Donald Caley. About twenty representatives of different departments of pure and applied science, including Sir F. G. Hopkins, president of the Royal Society, have consented individually to act in consultative capacities in connection with this London organization. The cooperation of scientific workers with the new venture is invited..."

Foodstuffs      The Federal Trade Commission has prepared its first Questionnaire questionnaire to be sent out to more than 300 primary manufacturers and processors of foodstuffs, says a press report. The questionnaire will call for information concerning the profits, growth of capital assets, etc., of primary manufacturers of cattle, hogs, cotton, tobacco, wheat, milk, eggs and potatoes. The processors will be required to submit to the commission under the food investigation resolution passed by Congress last session, information concerning the cost of purchases of farm products and the price received for manufactures therefrom.

Orderly      Agricultural Engineering (October) says editorially:  
Research      "Aside from its technical interest, the paper by G. A. Cumings (Bureau of Agricultural Economics) appearing elsewhere in these pages deserves attention by and beyond our profession because it exemplifies vividly the need for and advantages of public research as contrasted with that by manufacturers or other private interests. It affords also a splendid illustration of what can be accomplished by correlation of numerous primary research agencies supplemented by cooperation from related industries. As the work in fertilizer placement has developed year by year, it has become appallingly apparent that the major part of the problem is to find out where the fertilizer should be put. That fertilizers and machinery for their application have been used with reasonable profit for many years without anyone knowing just what the latter should do with the former is most amazing. To determine for every combination of soil, crop and season throughout the many regions of this varied land the optimum placement of fertilizer is obviously too great a task and too serious a responsibility for any manufacturer, industry or group of industries. After all, their job is to design, manufacture and market efficiently certain closely defined classes of products, not to carry on research into the fundamentals of that other great industry, agriculture..."



Certified  
Milk

"...Already certified milk-pasteurized in on the market in Cincinnati, Detroit, Miami and Philadelphia, as well as Boston, and it was to be distributed in New York and other large metropolitan centers," says an editorial in Medical Record (October 16). "The regular certified milk will still be obtainable, but now the physician and the consumer may choose between the raw and pasteurized brand of the best milk supply. This action is in accord with public health progress. Pasteurization puts the final seal of safety on a clean milk. The process reduces bacteria in certified milk, already extremely low, almost to the irreducible minimum, yielding a milk that is virtually sterile. It does not adversely affect the dietary qualities of the milk. The process offers, in fact, nothing but advantages. Certified milk, whether pasteurized or unpasteurized, deserves the support of every member of the medical profession, for it is peculiarly the product of the profession. In the four decades of its existence it has been responsible for saving the lives of innumerable infants and young children..."

Wheat  
Breeding

One section of the October 16 Northwestern Miller appears as the Production Annual. In one article, "Breeding Better Quality Wheats," the author, John H. Parker, of the Kansas Experiment Station, says in part: "While it is true that there is not complete agreement in the reports of a group of cereal chemists who cooperate in testing a new variety, it seems safe to say that the plant breeder will not go far astray if he will obtain a cross section of opinion from a selected group of well-trained, experienced men in federal, state and commercial laboratories. It is the practice of the Kansas Agricultural Experiment Station to obtain such cooperation...A distinct advantage is the fact that cereal chemists of the leading milling firms in the area are made familiar with the characteristics of a new variety before it is distributed to farmers. Thus, before Tenmarq was distributed, these chemists knew that flour milled from this new variety did not need heavy bleaching, did not respond well to bromate but that the dough would stand severe mixing and would make good bread under a wide variety of conditions. Since its introduction by Mennonite settlers in 1873, Turkey has been a standard variety of hard red winter wheat in Kansas. It is accepted...as a measuring stick with which all new varieties may be compared...Any new variety that is markedly inferior to Turkey in quality, even if superior thereto in one or more agronomic characters, is of questionable value, considering the whole wheat industry of the state and should not be distributed to farmers. This is the policy of the Kansas station, and we have not hesitated to discard several strains which were promising as to agronomic characters, but which had some serious defect in quality."

U.S. Casein  
Needs

The United States is rapidly attaining self-sufficiency with regard to casein, widely used in industry, and particularly in the manufacture of certain grades of paper, according to the Commerce Department. In 1920 two-thirds of the casein required in American industry was obtained from foreign countries. By 1934, however, only 4 percent was imported, the remainder being supplied by domestic producers.

Section 3  
MARKET QUOTATIONS

October 22--Livestock at Chicago (Closing Quotations): Slaughter cattle, calves and vealers, steers 900-1300 lbs good and choice 9.25-13.00; cows good 5.50-6.50; heifers 550-750 lbs good and choice 8.75-11.25; vealers good and choice 9.50-10.50; feeder and stocker steers 500-1050 lbs good and choice 7.00-8.75. Hogs: 160-200 lbs good and choice 10.00-10.40; 200-250 lbs good and choice 10.20-10.40; 250-350 lbs good and choice 9.60-10.35; slaughter pigs 100-140 lbs good and choice 9.25-10.10. Slaughter sheep and lambs, lambs good and choice 90 lbs down 8.75-9.75; feeding lambs range stock good and choice 8.60-9.35.

Grain: No. 1 D.No.Spr.Wheat\*Minneap.  $127\frac{1}{2}$ - $129\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 D.No. Spr.\*Minneap.  $125\frac{1}{2}$ - $137\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 Am.Dur.\*Minneap. 100-104; No. 1 Durum, Duluth, 106-123; No. 2 Hard Winter\*K.C.  $111\frac{1}{4}$ - $112\frac{3}{4}$ ; Chi.  $114\frac{1}{4}$ - $124\frac{1}{2}$ ; St. Louis  $112\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 2 S.R.Wr. St. Louis  $107\frac{1}{2}$ ; No. 1 W.Wh. Portland 83; No. 2 rye, Minneap. 49-50; No. 2 yellow corn, K.C.  $80\frac{1}{2}$ -83; St. Louis 89; No. 3 yellow, Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $88\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 2 mixed, Chi.  $86\frac{1}{2}$ - $88\frac{1}{4}$ ; No. 3 white oats, Minneap. 26- $26\frac{1}{2}$ ; K.C. 28; Chi.  $28\frac{1}{4}$ - $28\frac{3}{4}$ ; St. Louis  $28\frac{3}{4}$ -29; No. 1 malting barley, Minneap. 67-69; No. 3 good malting, Minneap. 56-62; No. 2, Minneap. 40-41; No. 1 flaxseed, Minneap.  $176\frac{3}{4}$ - $181\frac{3}{4}$ .

Maine sacked Green Mountain potatoes ranged \$1.25-\$1.35 per 100-pounds in eastern cities; 85¢ f.o.b. Presque Isle. Wisconsin sacked Round Whites 85¢ carlot sales in Chicago. Idaho sacked Russet Burbanks \$1.35-\$1.45 carlot sales in Chicago; 60¢-65¢ f.o.b. Idaho Falls. New York Yellow Varieties of onions brought 90¢-\$1.20 per 50-pound sack in the East; 95¢-\$1.10 f.o.b. Rochester. Midwestern stock 90¢-\$1.05 in consuming centers; 90¢ f.o.b. West Michigan points. New York Danish type cabbage \$17- \$18 bulk per ton in New York City; Round Type \$5.50-\$6 f.o.b. Rochester. Wisconsin Round type, seed stock \$20-\$22 in St. Louis; \$8 f.o.b. Appleton Section. East Shore Virginia Jersey type sweet potatoes \$1.25-\$2 per stave barrel in terminal markets; 90¢-\$1 f.o.b. East Shore points. Tennessee Nancy Halls 50¢-70¢ per bushel hamper in the Middle West. New York, U.S. #1,  $2\frac{1}{2}$  inch minimum McIntosh apples \$1-\$1.25; Rhode Island Greenings 75¢-90¢ and Baldwins 60¢-75¢ per bushel basket in New York City.

Average price of Middling  $7/8$  inch cotton in 10 designated markets advanced 4 points from the previous close to 10.90 cents per pound. On the same day last year, the price was 12.42 cents. December futures contracts on the New York Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.80 cents; and on the New Orleans Cotton Exchange advanced 2 points to 10.75 cents.

Wholesale prices of fresh creamery butter at New York were: 92 Score,  $28\frac{1}{2}$  cents; 91 Score,  $28\frac{1}{4}$  cents; 90 Score, 28 cents. Wholesale prices of No. 1 fresh American cheese at New York were: S.Daisies, 17 cents; Y.Americas,  $17\frac{1}{4}$  cents. Wholesale prices of fresh eggs, mixed colors, at New York (Urner Barry Company quotations) were: Specials,  $30\frac{1}{2}$ - $35\frac{1}{2}$  cents; Standards, 30 cents; Firsts, 27 cents. (Prepared by BAE)

\*Prices basis ordinary protein.